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Waiting For A Bite!

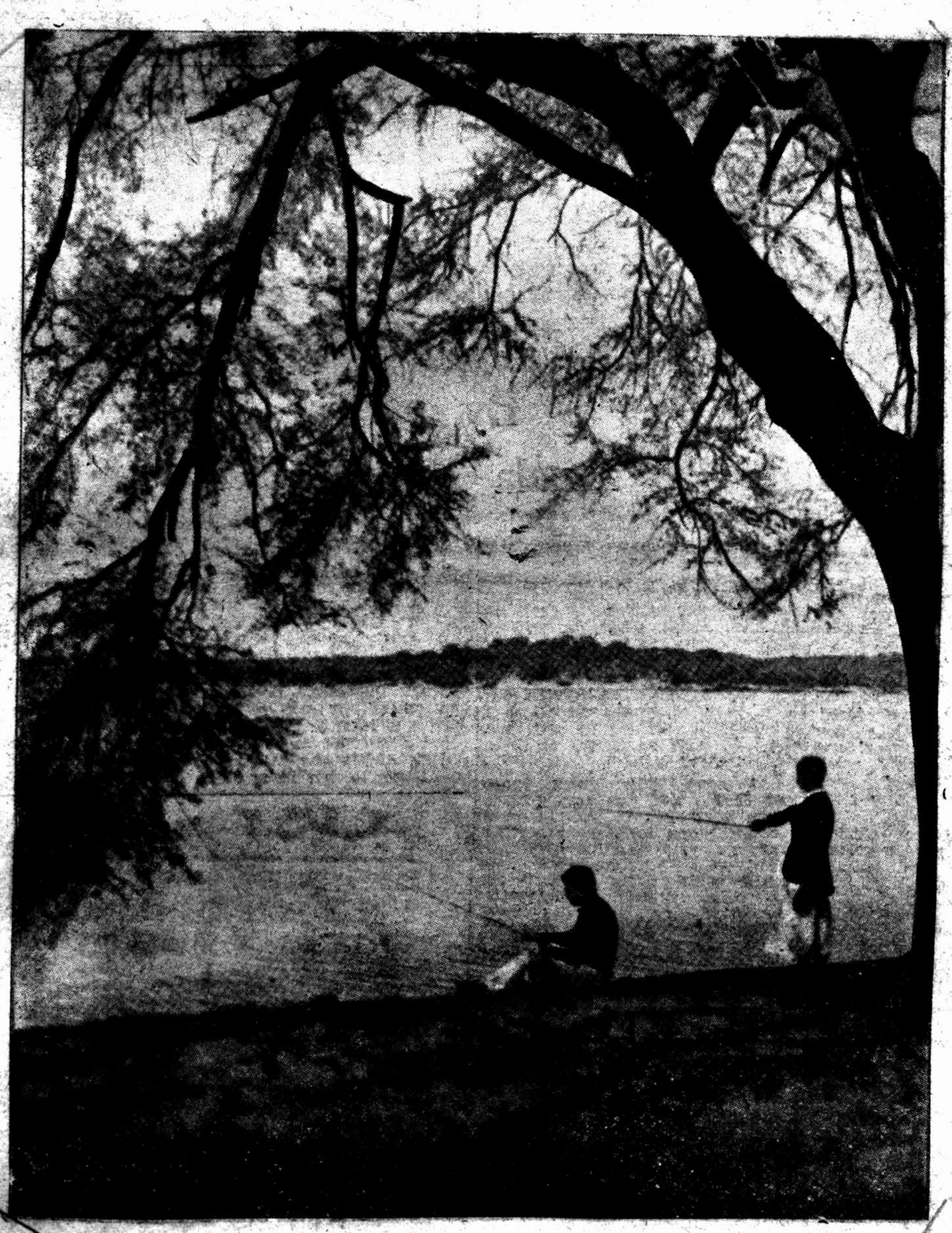

Photo: B. F. Ferreira

LABOUR GOVERNMENT AND INDIA

(See Page 3)

WOMAN TO WOMAN

Short Story

By

Vimala Kumta

The sun streamed in through a green chintz window lighting up the dark corners of a room. Radha feeling the warmth yawned, stretched herself and got up out of her bed. She pushed her tiny feet into her well-worn slippers, tiptoed to the kitchen, set the tea kettle singing over the fire and then went and had a good wash. By the time she came back the kettle was singing merrily and the toast was nearly made. She then went to the bedroom woke Mira, and both of them breakfasted on delicious brown buttered toast and omelette. Then she bathed Mira and packed her off to school with her satchel of books.

When Mira had gone Radha pottered about in the kitchen busying herself with the afternoon meals. She was bustling about when the door bell rang and on opening the door she found a bearer with a note from Susheela inviting her to her house as it was her birthday. It was then that Radha remembered that it was her birthday too. She wondered whether Suresh would remember and come from Bombay. It was during the scare of 1942 that Radha and Susheela had come to Lonavla while their men-folk were left in Bombay.

Radha was so excited about going to her friend's that she dawdled a long time over her few sarees. After much deliberation she chose a dainty white georgette which Suresh had given her during the first days of their married life together. It had holes all over but they had been so neatly darned that they scarcely showed. She piled her abundant black hair into a loose knot at the nape where a rebellious curl would often stray in spite of her efforts to tuck it in firmly. She preened a little before the mirror, smiled at her own reflection whereupon two naughty dimples played hide and seek in her rosy cheeks. She pirouetted gaily towards the door, encased her feet into her only good pair of high-heeled shoes and locking the dimunitive three-room flat behind her, trotted away, a light in her eyes and a song in her heart.

She found Susheela reclining on o luxurious sofa wearing the same cross, discontented look, that was so often on her face these days. On seeing Radha, however, she broke out into one of her rare sweet smiles. They lunched together in great state, while a noiseless butler at her elbow placed and took away plates till Radha was quite bewildered. Susheela scarcely touched her food throughout the meal and breathed a sign of relief when the rose for she had seen Radha's sharp eyes looking curiously at her.

It was almost three o'clock. Radha glanced at the big grandfather clock, sighed a little and bent more closely over the tiny, pink, bootees that she was knitting. Susheela was absent mindedly turning over the pages of a fashion weekly. Radha wondered why Susheela always looked so unhappy. She had everything a woman could wish for. A devoted husband, a loving daughter, a big house, servants, car and what not. "Time Kusum and Mira were home from school", she exclaimed. aloud.

The bell tinkled just then and a wildly excited Kusum and a quieter Mira were ushered in. Kusum threw down her satchel and nearly strangled her mother in an eager hug. "Mother dearest", she said, "I have come out second in class and Mira is first. Mayn't I have a new ring for a present". But just then there was a grating of wheels below and a minute later Ramesh Chandra Bose had come in wearing his usual look of indulgent solicitude, Susheela laid down her embroidery and looked up at her husband, her face a trifle paler than usual and dark shadows under her eyes. "Ah! my little dove has been tiring herself. Has Kusum been troubling you dear? Or is that frock you have been stitching for that little monkey? Surely you could have given it to the tailor". To all this Susheela sat on looking with perfect unconcern—nay even boredom. Kusum was playfully tickling her mother's foot. The whole house seemed to revolve round Susheela and yet she seemed so utterly thankless.

Of couse little Mira was all right but she never smothered her mother in a loving hug as did Kusum, or ever whisper fond words as the other one was perpetually doing. Suresh was a good husband but he never brought her presents as Ramesh did. He laughed if Radha complained of a cold while Ramesh summoned all the doctors in town if his wife happened to cough a little.

For the hundredth time she wondered that day whether Suresh would come and each time dismissed the thought. When she went upstairs to wash she listened to the two little girls talking in Kusum's room. She heard Kusum say, "Mother is such an old cross-patch. I have to keep on being nice to her the whole day. And she is so ungrateful for all that father does for her too. I feel so ashamed to call my friends here. She behaves so queerly as if she were ill all the time and then she isn't half as pretty as Leila Roa's mother either".

She heard Mira's quick gasp and then she was saying in a queer, breathless voice, "Oh, but I thought you loved your mother ever so much", and Kusum's contemptuous sniff. Then Mira continued, "I adore my mother and I shouldn't dream of comparing her to anybody else in the world. But perhaps that is because we love each other so much, and I shouldn't mind calling the Maharani herself to our house". And then there was a silence while Radha slipped away wiping her tears from the corners of her eyes. Her darling little daughter whom she had thought so unloving saying all those wonderful things about her. Radha felt much happier than she had done for year.

Inside her something stirred. The faint stirring of a new life. She so hoped it would be a boy this time. She thought of the new white garments at home lying between scented lavendar sachets She was brought back to reality by Susheela's angry voice from below saying, "I know exactly what business you have in Bombay to-day that you can't even stay for my birthday to-night, you must hurry back. I wish I were in Radha's shoes that I might have an undemonstrative but faithful husband." Radha scarcely credited her ears—this was indeed a sudden revelation. She pictured Susheela's anxiety—the harrowing nights she must spend. I all come to her in a flash, Susheela's discontentment—Kusum's words—the general air of tension about the whole place. the whispers of the maids and Susheela's veiled words.

That evening Radha and Mira were driven in the Bose's luxurious car to their own home. Radha climbed the steps a little wearily, but on arriving at the door she found that it had already been unlocked. For a brief ecstatic moment she imagined Suresh come home and then a wave of dizziness overcame her and she fell fainting to the floor. When she came to she found herself lying on her little green cot and Suresh pouring warm milk down her throat. Mira with wide tearful eyes was chafing her cold hands. Suresh was looking down at her with a tender smile saying, "Why didn't you tell me before? You silly little thing."

Her eyes fell on a brand new shining, sewing machine in a corner of the room. "I paid the last instalment on it to-day, dear, "Suresh said seeing her eyes travel that side. And then suddenly all three of them were laughing, crying and kissing each other at the same time and Suresh was saying—"Aren't we four going to be tremendously happy!" while Mira innocently remarked "Which four-father?" We are only three you know." "Queer thing, father", she whispered to her mother, "he doesn't even know how to count."

"Not 'raise, Phillips—'rise' is the grammatically correct form, though I personally prefer 'salary increase.' And the answer is No!"

Your typing may be excellent—But my wife will never believe it.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

LABOUR GOVERNMENT AND INDIA

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

By Fenner Brockway

The author, who is a well-known publicist and a leading member of the I.L.P., writes: "If you succeeded in getting it to-morrow by defiance of Britain, I should be the first to applaud. You must pursue the strategy which is most likely to bring independence at the earliest moment, but in deciding that strategy it is desirable that you should have an understanding of the mind of the British people and their Government".

This article will help our readers to gain that understanding.

There are two possible views about the attitude of the Labour Government to India. The first is that it is imperialist just as capitalist Governments have been. The second is that it is well-meaning but inadequate. Which of these views is true?

I can understand an Indian taking the view that all British Governments, whatever their appellation, are the same. They come and go, but conditions in India are unchanged. There was a Labour Government in 1924, but it made no difference. There was a Labour Government from 1929 to 31, and it imprisoned 60,000 Indians who were struggling for freedom. There is a Labour Government now, and thousands of political prisoners remain in jail, organizations like the Congress Socialist Party and the Peasants' Associations are still banned, members and officers of the Indian National Army are on trial for their lives, Indian troops are being used to deny a brother-people their freedom in Indonesia, and all the arrogant trappings of the British administration in India itself remain as they were. Indians have every reason to believe that there is no change.

Emotional Upheaval

But this is not quite the truth. The world war has brought a great change in British public opinion. Although its effects have not yet been felt directly in India, people here are thinking differently. I do not say that they are thinking clearly. They have not become conscious Socialists or anti-Imperialists. They have a vague feeling of protest against privilege and the power of the old ruling class. The soldiers in the Army are fed up with being ordered about and regimentation by their officers. The great majority of the population want an end of war and poverty and are really looking forward to big changes and a new world. It is this emotion rather than concrete ideas of social and political change which led to the victory of the Labour Party last year.

India is not much in the minds of the British people. It is far away, news is scanty, and problems in Britain and Europe seem more urgent. But when they pause to think about India, the instinctive view is—why shouldn't the Indian people have freedom? They have learned during the war to admire the struggle of the European nations against the alien occupation of the Nazis. When people think about India at all, they ask themselves why Britain should rule India any more than the Germans ruled Europe? To this is added the witness of British soldiers who have been in India during the war or who are now writing home from India. The great majority of them are expressing the strongest condemnation of British rule in India.

Understanding Necessary

This is all very well, Indians may retort, but we cannot wait until developing British opinion goes through the slow process of permeating Government departments and finding reflection ultimately in legislation. You certainly cannot. It is your task by the strongest possible action to bring about the freedom of India as soon as possible. That will help to speed the change of public opinion which I am describing and to clarify it. You have the right to your freedom whatever opinion may be in Britain.

If you succeeded in getting it to-morrow by defiance of Britain, I should be the first to applaud. You must pursue the strategy which is most likely to bring independence at the earliest moment; but in deciding that strategy it is desirable that you should have an understanding of the mind of the British people and their Government. The British public have little knowledge of the psychology in India; but that does not mean that India should not try to gain a knowledge of the psychology of Britain.

Let us proceed from the picture which I have given of the general attitude of the British people to a consideration of the attitude of members of the Labour Party and of the Labour Government. Let me be honest about this. The Labour Party membership is mostly composed of members of the large Trade Unions which are affiliated to it. By and large, these members are not greatly in advance politically to the general public whose attitude I have described.

Favourable To Freedom

The politically keen people in the Trade Unions are a minority. They are important, however, because they determine how the Trade Union vote will be cast at Labour Party Conferences where policy is decided. In this minority, opinion about India is comparatively well developed, as was shown by the way the Trade Unions voted on the issue of India at the Labour Party Conference a year ago when, against the desire of the Executive (but not, I should imagine, the desire of the Chairman, Mr. Harold Laski) a resolution in favour of Indian Independence was carried by a considerable majority.

In addition to the Trade Unions the Labour Party is composed of individual members. Among them one can say that opinion on India is sound. It would be difficult to find a dozen local Labour Parties in this country which would not vote in favour of the independence of India if put to the test. Their delegates at the Labour Party Conference a year ago not only voted for independence, but expressed themselves passionately both by voice and by applause for the strongest expression of opinion.

Broadly one can say, therefore, that rank and file Labour Party opinion is favourable. What of the Parliamentary Labour Party? It fairly accurately reflects rank and file opinion, but it is more directly influenced by the governmental leadership and it is disciplined by the procedure of the House of Commons. If the issue were put to the test within the Parliamentary Labour Party, however, I am quite sure that a majority would declare for Indian Independence.

Reformist, Not Revolutionary

If this is all true, why is the policy of the Labour Government so unsatisfactory? The first answer is that the approach of the Labour Government to all issues is instinctively cautious and moderate. It is a reformist and not a revolutionist Government. It has shown some speed and despatch in preparing its domestic legislation, its Bills for the nationalization for the Bank of England and the mines, for example, and it is apparently showing energy about housing, though the results are not apparent yet. But it deals with issues on a scale of priorities and India is not a first priority

One can imagine a discussion at the Cabinet: "Let's have the elections for the Central Assembly and the Provincial Legislatures, let the Parties appoint a Constituent Assembly, let that Constituent Assembly elaborate a Constitution—that's reasonable and good enough. Meanwhile, we must have law and order in India and give all support to our men on the spot." That would be the general conclusion, and most Labour M.P.'s, and a large part of the Labour Party membership, would consider this policy quite adequate. India is a big problem, they would say, and it can't be settled in a day and we've said that we will accept the independence of India if the Constituent Assembly declares for it. What more can you expect?

This attitude of mind leads us to the second explanation of the policy of the Labour Government. Neither the British public, nor the British members of Parliament, nor the Ministers in the British Government have any conception of the urgency of the Indian issue or of the intensity of feeling in India about it.

Second Explanation

I put this simple test. Four hundred millions of people in India are ruled by the Government in London. They are seething with the will for independence. There is a General Election in Britain and the Government is changed. This Government, however, is responsive directly to the feeling of the people here and not to the feeling of the people in India. If on any issue we had the intensity of feeling in Britain which there is in India on the question of independence, our Government would have made that the subject of its first legislation. Because you are a long way distant and the members of our Parliament do not feel immediately responsible to you and are, indeed, ignorant of how you feel, they are content to take a leisurely course.

There is a further explanation of the Labour Government's policy which is related to this point. Its information comes through the same channels as supplied previous imperialist Governments with their guidance about India. Except for the railwayman who has been appointed Governor of Bengal, the British representatives in India who are the sources of information remain just the same and, with a few exceptions, they are tied to the old traditions. This failure to change British representation is one of the greatest failures of the labour Government. It applies not only to India, but to all the Colonies and even to British representation in the diplomatic sphere in the capitals of Europe and America. Our Government still seems to think that Britain cannot be represented abroad except by men who have been to Eton and Harrow and Cambridge and Oxford. From such men we inevitably get information which reflects the outdated imperialist view of a superior ruling race.

If one voices these criticisms to members of the Labour Party, they reply by saying that a Parliamentary mission of goodwill is being sent to India to obtain the facts at first hand. If I were an Indian I should be inclined to laugh at this step, just as the peoples of occupied Europe would have laughed if Hitler had decided to send missions of goodwill to the countries during the war. But that would not be quite fair because as I have indicated above, the mind of most Labour M.P.s, at least, desires that the right thing should be done about India.

The Parliamentary Delegation

Allowance should also be made for the personnel of the missions. It includes Reginald Sorensen, who more faithfully than any other Member of Parliament has stood consistently for India's rights. It includes a new young Labour Member of Parliament who has served in India during the war and who feels deeply the injustice of British rule. This is Major Wyatt, who has been outspoken in the House of Commons against the employment of Indian troops in Indonesia. It includes, also, Mrs. Wallhead-Nicholl, daughter of one of the pioneers of the I.L.P., who has been brought up in the tradition of the strongest anti-Imperialism.

The Chairman of the Mission is Robert Richards, whose record on India is certainly better than that of most M.P.s The visit of this mission may be resented in India, and such resentment is not unhealthy among a people strong in self-reliance; but it will at least do our Members of Parliament good and will, I hope, bring to Westminster and to our country some realization of the real urgency of the Indian issue.

I listened recently to Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, delivering his New Year message to your people. I have no doubt he spoke sincerely when he said that your right to govern yourself has been morally won; but "how soon you shall govern yourselves" has not yet been decided. That is now the issue. The decision will depend first upon the vigour with which you press your right. It should be done with an understanding of the psychology in Britain which I have described, but it should be done resolutely and firmly. It will depend, second, upon how far those of us who want to see independence extended to India immediately succeed in influencing British opinion. Imperialism is not only an injustice to India; it is a moral wrong which shames us in Britain. We have no right to tell you what to do. Our first duty here is to be removing this shame at its source.

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The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss. should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.

Pen-Pushers' Parade

(After Mr. E. C. Bentley)

Baburao Patel
Raises hell:
That's his idea
Of "filmindia."

The "Chronicler",
Without casting slur,
Hits out right and left—
But never below the belt.

Zabak
Would ride anything bareback
And use the spurs
Till his victim lathers.

D. F. Karaka
Is quite pucca—
East meets west in him
And nothing is a bit dim.

A. F. S. T.
The critic so sporty
Now deals in politics—
But would never, never touch the "flicks."

N. G. Jog,
Is the vogue
In matters of the war,
It.s why for and wherefor.

Yooji Rao
Don't know how
But he better than passes
Thru coloured glasses.

K. A. Abbas
Gets said "shabbas!"
But his idealism
Seems far from realism.

"Autolycus'
Oughtta lick us,—
But his feature
Reads like a teacher.

The Little Man
Has a female fan:
He, a columnist,
Sets her off, a rhymist.

—PRABHAT S. VAIDYA.

THOSE BAFFLING PAPER STRIPS

BATTLE OF SCIENTIFIC WITS

By Squadron Leader VERNON NOBLE

On the night of July 24, 1943 the Royal Air Force attacked Hamburg. It was not only the heaviest attack of World War II up to that time—a load of 2,300 tons was delivered—but it was the opening assault in a ten-day battle against Germany's second city and largest port. During that period Lancasters, Halifaxes, Stirlings, Wellington and Mosquitos of Britain's Bomber Command attacked by night, and aircraft of the United States Army Air Force by day. Damage and destruction were on a hitherto unknown scale.

But July 24, 1943, is a notable date in air history for another reason. It was on that night that the R.A.F. tried out for the first time under operational conditions a method of combating the enemy defences which was immediately successful. It was the simplest device ever invented for interfering with Radar detection, and went under the code word of "Window."

ENEMY BEWILDERED

The enemy had been stepping up and reshuffling his defences. The searchlight belt in the west had been broken up, and in its place a long chain of fighter airfields had been established. Fighters, guns and searchlights were subjected to a rigid radio guidance. But on the night that the Battle of Hamburg, opened gun-layers, searchlight crews ground-controllers of fighters and the fighter pilots themselves were confused and bewildered. Radar instruments were useless.

The Germans were taken by surprise. The losses of R.A.F. aircraft were the lowest for any heavy attack made on Germany up to that time.

The bombers carried with them a strange cargo as well as bombs to Hamburg. They took bundles of metallised strips of paper, and these were opened during the flight and their contents scattered. The whole of the enemy's defence system was reduced to a muddle.

Listeners to the German fighter controllers heard uncoded messages being sent out in bewildered and exasperated tones. They heard such remarks and orders as

"Many hostiles, many hostiles, flying singly."

"I cannot control you. Try without your ground control."

"Break off contact. Hostiles are reproducing themselves."

"Everything has gone wrong".

"It is a sorry mess. I will explain everything when you come down."

The Luftwaffe was in a predicament, and Goering's staff and scientists were called in to determine the reason. and to find an antidote. In a technical war such as that against Germany a new device was expected to have a short life: it was a battle of scientific wits—of measure, counter-measure and counter-counter measure. But in its particular sphere "Window" has had an unusally long life

PAPER HUNT!

No less puzzled than the Luftwaffe pilots and ground control staffs were the civilians who picked up these lengths of metallised paper in the streets and in the fields. The rumour got around the countryside that the strips were dropped by aircraft to poison cattle, and policemen—wearing rubber gloves—were sent out to pick them up.

So persistent became the rumour among the German civilian population that the strips contained arsenic that the British authorities sent samples of "Window" to analysts, just to make sure that there was nothing of the kind in the make-up of the device. Bomber Command had no intention of being accused of waging chemical warfare. No trace of arsenic or any other poison was found, and "Window" continued to be used

The German people soon realised the harmless nature of the strips, once they had fallen to the grounds because later that year they collected them to decorate their Christmas Trees

RADAR CAMOUFLAGE

Scientists had appreciated for a long time that a cloud of metal strips would provoke responses in Radar stations similar to those from aircraft. The fact that 15 months elapsed before the system could be put into effect indicates that it was by no means a simple business.

When brown-paper parcels began to arrive on bomber airfields and were taken into each aircraft there was great speculation as to what they contained, and secrecy had to be observed. When crews were first briefed on the use of "Window" some of them were a little sceptical: it was just one more, "gadget", just one more job to be done—and a strange kind of job too, scattering strips of paper over enemy territory. But that attack on Hamburg won over the doubters

It became the flight-engineer's job to do most of the scattering, although any member of the crew who happened to be free at the time could do it. The strips were thrown out during the period when it was known that the enemy Radar would be "viewing" the aircraft. Many thousands had to be carried, and a problem which had to be solved was how to reduce the weight without interfering with results. The weight of "Window" necessitated a reduction in bomb-load.

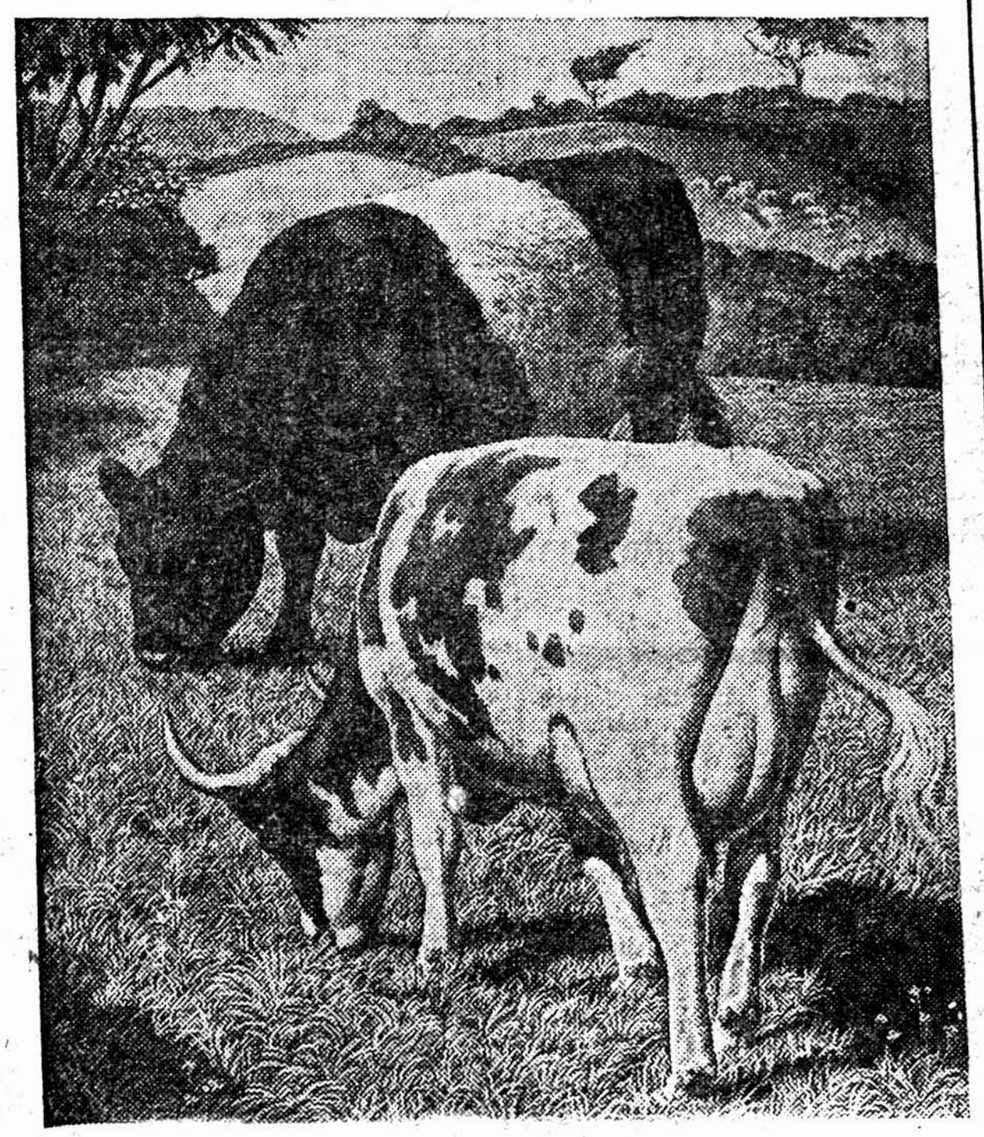
People in England as well as in Germany started collecting these strips. Some of it was British, other American thrown out experimentally; and the Germans began to use it themselves.

Swami Vivekananda, the chief Apostle of the Saint of Daksineswar. His 84th Birthday Anniversary will be celebrated on the 2nd and 3rd February by the Shree Ramakrishna Asram, Khar.

VIVEKANANDA'S MESSAGE

Vivekananda lived and died young, but his short life reaped a rich harvest of fulfilment. The period of his ministry was brief, but it profoundly affected a large section of the world. He preached a new evangel of a faith, wide as the universe and deep as the ocean. In the full glare of world-wide publicity he proclaimed the doctrine of his Master that man is not born to the heritage of sin, but he is a claimant to his birthright of immortality. He preached for two or three years only and his teachings are embodied in his books. His recorded teachings reveal his immense learning, his intellect, power of luminous exposition, closeness of agrument and the vigour of expression,—above all the strength and virility of his personality. All through his life Swami Vivekananda was a great patriot, if ever there was one and he loved his country with all the strength of his strong nature. It is the intensity of his patriotism that endears the memory of Vivekananda to the younger generation of Indians to-day. In all his teachings, there is one insistent commandment: 'Be strong; be free.'

"ALL FLESH IS GRASS"



THOUGH the green and fertile island of Britain produces the best grass in the world, grass is a crop which does not grow there in winter. Thanks largely to the chemist, the problem of winter feeding in Britain has been solved. There is a parallel to this in the dry months in India, and the methods adopted by the British chemist have a useful application in this country. A century of research is embodied in the simple tables which enable the British Farmer to give correctly balanced rations to each kind, class and age of beast. The chemist has shown how to use industrial by-products for stock feeding. It was on these largely imported foods that British farmers depended, before the war compelled them to support their stock on what they could grow — no mean problem when nearly half their grassland is ploughed to grow food for Man. But the emergency did not catch the chemist unprepared. Already in 1935 the co-operation of the British chemical and engineering industries had shown the world how the high food value of summer grass could be preserved for winter by drying it in a machine under control, instead of leaving it to dry into hay in the course of Nature. The British chemist proved how similar results could be achieved by ensiling grass with molasses. To many dairy farmers grass drying and silage have spelt salvation these past five years. The Chemist has also found a means of turning straw into a useful food for cattle and sheep. The process is simple. The straw is first steeped in a weak solution of caustic soda, and then washed. The pulp which results is then ready to feed. In India, paddy straw similarly treated yields a cattle feed of very considerably increased value. These achievements of the British chemist are today enabling British farmers to fatten beasts and to keep up the nation's milk supply in the hour of emergency. Many of them will remain as part of the new agricultural practice that will emerge from wartime conditions.

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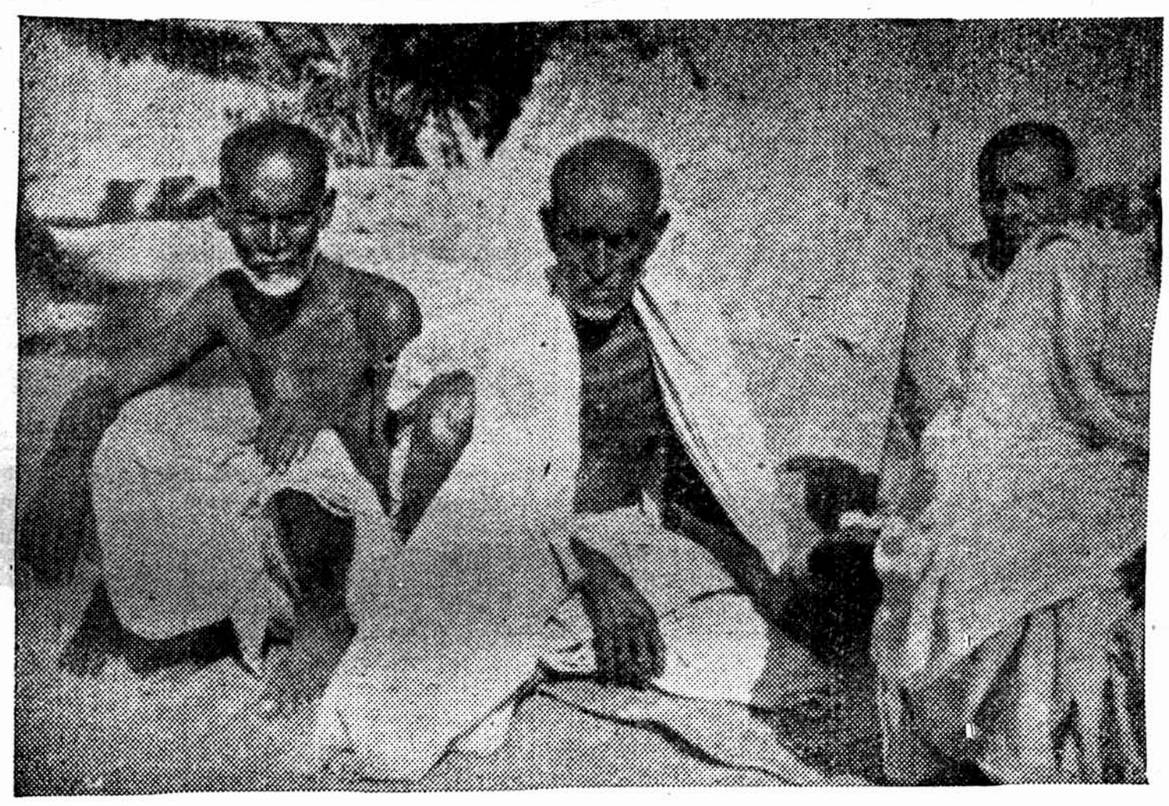
We have learnt to think of these calamities in terms of ciphers, not of human beings. The Bengal famine means three to four million dead. We think of the figures and are impressed. What we often fail to realise is that these figures represent human beings of flesh and blood who suffered and died or suffered and lingered on. They represent families; families where the father died, the daughter was sold to a brothel keeper, the son grew up weak and diseased, unfit to work or fend for himself, the mother grew fifty years older in a year. . . ..

By Aamir Ali



The Flood victims of Bagmari . . . .

Waiting . . . Waiting

FLOOD AND DISTRESS IN BENGAL

It takes about two hours by train from Sealdah station (Calcutta) to Port Canning—the terminus of one of the smaller railway lines of the B.A. Rly. Port Canning is not a prepossessing town—far from it—in spite of the fact that it stands on the beautiful river, Matla. The streets are narrow, and crowded. There is dirt lying everywhere, the houses are shabby and dilapidated, and pariah dogs roam about in large and hungry numbers.

The town and many thousands of acres of the surrounding countryside belong to the Port Canning Land Improvement Co. (Managing Agents, David Sassoon), with an annual income foom rent of about 11 lakhs. This is the region in which there have recently been floods and distress.

Through this huge zemindari, flows the river Bidyadhari, a distributary of the Hoogly. It is a tidal river, and to protect the surrounding countryside, bunds or embankments have been built on either bank to keep the river from overflowing. But the river has slowly been silting up. The sewage of Calcutta comes down this river and helps to silt it. The level of the river bed rose, and since the bunds were not kept in proper repair, the inevitable happened. On October 3rd 1944, the embankment was breached on both sides of the river, and the pent up water, happy at the release. Spread itself swiftly over the surrounding country, which is flat as can be.

Complete Devastation

The paddy crop, ready for harvesting, was submerged and ruined. Villages were immersed; some vilages, directly in the path of the rushing waters, were swept away, and a few bare walls remain to mark the spot. Cattle, goats and poultry were carried away and drowned. The water tanks turned salt, and the tube wells turned salt, so that for several large areas there was no fresh water to drink—though, as with the Ancient Mariner, there was water all around and everywhere. The only method of transport and communication was by boat. But unfortunately the denial policy of 1942, had denuded this area of boats, so that there was a scarcity of transport. And above it all, there loomed the fear and dread of the rent collector.

When the water broke through the embankment and spread, it caused comparatively few deaths, for the land was flat, and the water not very deep. But after the water had settled, after the tube welds had gone salt, after the rice stores had either been exhausted or destroyed, then people began to die. And disease, malaria and dysentery, glad of this opportunity, began to share in the human spoils.

The breach in the southern bank was not so great as in the northern one. It was repaired, and the flooded area on the south side of the river, towards the railway line and beyond it, dried up. In 1945, the cultivator-tenants were able to sow paddy once again, but the soil had suffered because of its immersion in salt water for so many months, and the yield was only one third of normal. But the people here are well-off compared to their less fortunate companions in the northern area. Here they can walk about on dry land; they can set about repairing their damaged huts, and above all they can work again. That is a great thing—having something to do.

A Spill Area

The breach in the northern bund still exists, growing wider and deeper with each high tide. It is now about five hundred yards wide, and about thirty to forty feet deep. It looks just like an ordinary tributary. When the tide rises, the water spreads more thickly over the countryside. When the tide ebbs, the water drains off the land. There are several degrees of immersion. There are areas which are permanently under water, whether it is high tide or low tide. There are areas which show out of the water at low tide, but are covered at high tide. There are other higher areas which are not covered till the spring tides at full and new moon. And there are large areas which are comparatively dry now, but are completely immersed during the monsoon. By far the largest area is of the first category—always under water.

This area is going to be turned into a spill area. That is, it will always remain under water. The breach in the bund will not be mended. The river has silted up so much that mending this bund will mean enormous expense, and an inevitable breach somewhere else. Other bunds will be built round this spill area to prevent other lands from going waste. This spill area affects some 50,000 bigas, (18,000 acres) and, at a rough estimate, about 15,000 to 20,000 people. The livelihood of these people, rice cultivation, whether they be tenants or landless labourers, is gone. There is a scheme for removing the whole population to some other place, and converting some of the flooded areas into fisheries. The scheme is still maturing.

Living On Relief

Some of the villages were completely destroyed, like the village of Tumbalar, which was too close to the breach to escape. The people of such villages have had to move. Some were lucky, and had relatives in other parts of Bengal, and went to them. Others were provided for by relief organisations, and quite a large number of them are housed in large corrugated iron godowns in Canning, waiting for some work or some escape to turn up.

Other villages were rather more fortunate in that they were built on slightly higher ground, and so many of the houses escaped. Such a village is Bagmari. Quite a large and flourishing village of cultivators, tenants and labourers once, it is now an island, completely surrounded by drowned paddy fields. Many of the houses which were on the lower parts of the village have been washed away or damaged. Many of the animals were killed, but on the whole, most of the huts escaped with little or no damage. Some of the huts have to be abandoned in the monsoon, but are usable now.

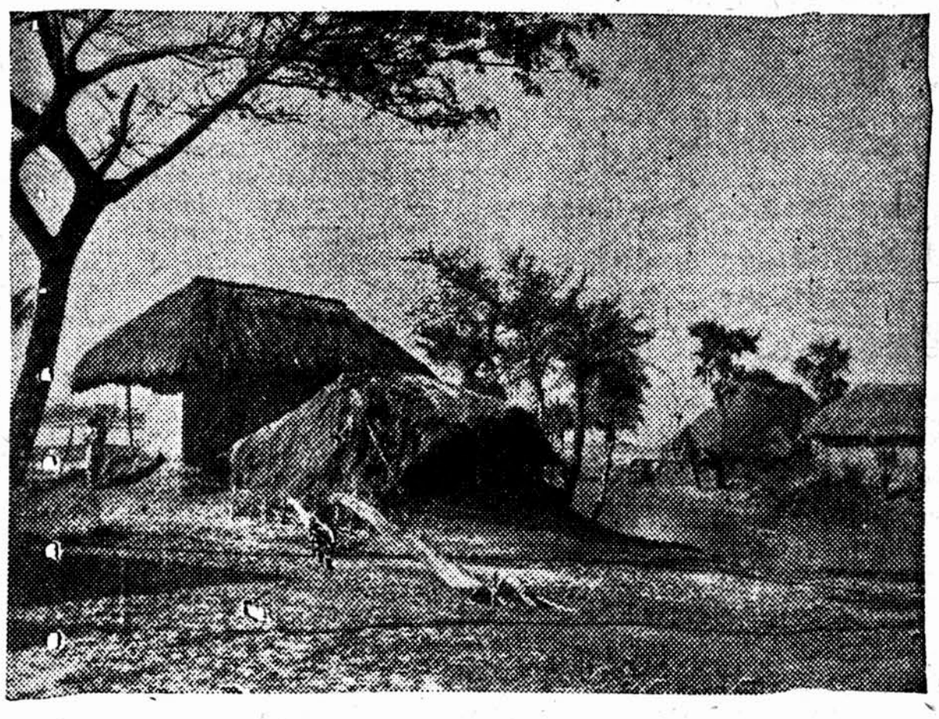
The people are living on relief. For nearly a year and a half the men have been without work. It is very demoralising to be without work. They have little to look forward to. They have heard about schemes to take them away and plant them in other places, to pay them compensation. But they have little faith in these rumours of schemes. It is one of the most depressing sights in the world to see the men, young and old sitting about in groups or singly, throughout the day with absolutely nothing to do, looking blankly and vacantly into a bleak future, waiting, waiting..... waiting for something that will not come, and that they know will never come.

Relief Kitchen

Of course, now they are better off than they were a year ago. The relief organisation is working. The Friends Ambulance Unit, allied to the American Friends Service Committee, that remarkable band of men and women, have opened a relief kitchen in Bagmari, and have arranged for boats to bring in drinking water. The boats, with huge 'hundas' tied to them, bring in the water from about six miles away, where there is a tube well which has not gone salt.

The matter of paying the rent is further complicated by the fact that many of the peasants have some outstanding accounts. Ten years ago, there was a flood in this same region. It was not so disastrous or devastating as this one, but it caused much distress, and many of the peasants were unable to pay their dues. The matter was settled by the Debt Settlement Board, who arranged that the *defaulters hould* pay so much per year. Now, with this flood, the peasants were naturally unable to pay their annual dues to the D. S. Board. They are therefore being served with notices by this Board demanding payment, and threatening legal action. On top of this the normal rent is due to the P.C.L.I. Co. If the company insists on collecting the revenue, it will mean that most of

(Continued on Page 21)



Ruins in Bagmari. There were paddy fields here once.

CURE FOR MENTAL DISEASES?

By C. K. Narayanswami

DR. KUNJU EZHUTHACHAN, LUNATIC DOCTOR & MESMERIST, CHEMBRA, PALLIPURAM (S.I.)

The postman came holding out a cover addressed thus. It was months ago when I visited the Chembram Ashram in South Malabar. The description on the cover intrigued me and I became curious. I found that the "doctor" was not a lunatic in any sense of the term and he was no mesmerist I found him an old man nearing 70—God fearing, kind, obliging and old-fashioned. He is physician versed in the Science of Ayurveda and specialises in the treatment of mental diseases and of children's diseases. Besides. he is 'Mantravadi' of great reputation. ,Matravadam' in modern parlance is dubbed 'black magic;' but in his practice of it. I could find nothing black about it. Just as one has to undergo a course of several years' study to be qualified as a physician, so, too, to become a 'Manthravadi' one has to spend years in the study of specific 'granthas' along with a practice of daily ablutions. The Chembra Ezhuthachans have a family tradition which they call "parampariyam" and many are stories current about the cures wrought by them. Indeed Malabar has an allegorical record of astounding deeds performed by individuals who are supposed to be favoured by the Gods because of their special devotion and human approach to their surroundings and to the afflicted. These individuals generally do not stipulate terms or fix fees for any service, they may be called upon to render. They accept what is offered out of free will. Such individuals, that is to say, consider themselves as servants of humanity and leave such a heritage to their successors. The house of the Chembra Ezhuthachans came to be an institution due to loyal adherence to such a legacy. In their service they have no distinctions of caste or creed. They serve all alike.

CHEMBRA

Chembra is a village in South Malabar. It is one and a half miles, from the nearest railway station, Pallippuram, on the South Indian Railway. But for the Ezhuthachans and the Ashram they run, it would have remained just a village like any of the numerous villages dotted throughout the country. The place is hilly with patches of green fields where paddy is grown. The population is mixed. Hindus and Muslims live in perfect amity and are largely dependent on the Ezhuthachans. Apart from the Ezhuthachans, the only other attraction of the place is the river whose clear water is supposed to contain health giving qualities. The nearest town is eight miles away and one has to depend for one's supplies on the weekly fairs

TRADITIONALLY VILLAGE TEACHERS

The Ezhuthachans, as the name suggests, are traditionally village teachers. To them the little children. are taken for initiation in learning the three R's. In the days gone by the education they imparted used to be of a very high order and the child who came out of the 'pathshala' used to be versed in Sanskrit and Malayalam literature. But now the old vogue is disappearing and few are the 'pathshalas' of the good old type. The modern schools are taking their place. The Chembra Ezhuthachans, too, run a school where free elementary education is imparted. The family history of the Chembra Ezhuthachans runs into a period of about 400 years and it is even said that one of their ancestors was even a collaborator of the famous Thunjath Ezhuthachan, the father of Malayalam letters. With such a background, these Ezhuthachans have kept the tradition of culture, piety and humanity through bad times and good times through adversity and prosperity. The family name shot into prominence and fame with certain remarkable deeds of Kunhunni Ezhuthachan, the grandfather of Kunju Ezhuthachan who is the head of the family at present, They came to be known as great 'mantravadis' and specialists in the treatment of mental diseases. They carried on a strenuous research in the treatment of Children's diseases. As 'Mantravadis' and physicians they easily won a passport to the hearts of the people around and to others far away. Even to-day their services are sought by afflicted people in far away places throughout the Madras Presidency and beyond. As they run their institution not so much for profit as for the service of afflicted humanity they have chosen to remain in comparative obscurity. A flare for publicity and advertisement has not been their weakness, though the knowledge of the existence of such a centre would have been of immense benefit to suffering humanity.

PROUD CLAIM

I visited this Ashram in connection with the treatment of one whose sole support I am. I, had, therefore, to stay on in the Ashram for quite a few months. A strange affiminity developed between us and I had free access to their files and papers. Going through them, I was astonished how such people with very high connections still could remain in obscurity. Men in high places of honour and positions in the various walks of life in our country have at one time or another been benefited by the treatment in the Ashram. It is its proud claim that hardly any case goes without complete cure. All sorts of mental diseases are treated in the Chembra Ashram under the personal care and direction of the Ezhuthachans. Insanity. "Apasmaram" or hysteria, dulled mind and allied varieties of mental cases are treated here. These diseases are of different types. In some cases the patient is very violent and often has to be put in chains. In others it is sudden fits followed by senselessness There are yet others where the patient's countenance betrays his dulled intelligences and is insipid, meek to the point of being a burden to others. In such cases the patient wears a drooping head, dull, lustreless eyesand uncertain gait. Though he can follow what others say and understand them, he himself cannot utter a word. He has to be chaperoned for everything. There are cases in which the patient goes without food or water for days together and yet does not show any physical weakness. Indeed, mental affliction manifests in varied and strange ways. All such cases come for treatment here and during my stay I had the occasion to witness some of them. The case whose care I had was itself a complicated one. It alternated between violence, silence, pathetic self beating, hallucination, fright, tendency towards hatreds etc.

BASIC CAUSES.

I saw the way these different cases are treated and how gradually improvement comes and ultimately cured. The thesis on which the Chembra Ezhuthachans base their diagnosis is two fold. According to them the basic causes of mental afflictions are both physical factors and unsatiated spirits. They, therefore, hold that the treatment has inevitably to be both medicinal and spiritual They quote some ancient 'grantha' in support of this "You must pray and submit to God and at the same time be under medical care." Here, therefore, is a job for the "Mantravadi" and the physician both combined. Often the astrologer is called in the scene to determine the nature of the affliction by spirits and the variety of the spirits themselves Some are said to be of a low type and have to be treated roughly and exterminated from the afflicted body by propitiation or by violent treatment. This is purely 'Mantric' and no physical injury is done to the patient. In such cases the spirits concerned are compelled to speak out by the strength of 'mantras' and certain rituals and a pledge is extracted that they would no longer afflict the patient and that they would leave his body Other spirits are described as belonging to a higher type and are easily satiated by promise of periodical "Velis." Ignorant people call this Mesmerism while the Sceptic denounces it as black magic. Call it what you like, the fact remains that this treatment has its effect and produces results. Some clever people attribute the improvement to purely psychological factors. They ascribe it to the change of environments and the strange settings in which the patient is made to sit and submit to a spell. Curiosity and fear cut through the mental clog or mist and consciousness comes and the patient becomes aware of himself and his delinquencies. But this is at best only part of the explanation. How can the confessions or intransigences of expressions which the spirit possessed patient makes be explained? After all is said and done—look at it in whatever way you like—it is difficult to deny that there remains still something which is not so easily explained

PHYSICAL CAUSE

The physical cause in such cases of mental diseases is attributed to the disequilibrium in the 'Thridosha,'—Pitha, Kapha and Vatha—on which the physical system rests. This disequilibrium is common and is the cause of human ailments. When one of the three works more strongly in the system a stage comes when it affects the brain and clogs the vision. Then a mental derangement takes place. There is yet a third reason which is widely believed. It is said that there is some strange powder or something which, when administered internally, remains undissolved and unexpurgated. This gradually corrodes the inner system of the body and works its way into the brain cells as well and in course of time makes its victims insane. In this case, if early precaution is not taken, passage of time will make its victim incurable. This is taken recourse to with 'malafide' intent by people who want to see the ruin of somebody whom they do not like, or in whose ruined life they hope to take devilish pleasure or make personal gain. This is what is commonly called 'Kai Visham' in Malabar. This is generally administered by people who are beyond suspicion and often are nearest to the victim. The treatment in this case is the administration of some herbal concoction by the 'Mantravadi.' The patient then vomits out and often an undissolved lump with the trughness of rubber comes out with the vomit. But there are instances where the potion gets into the veins and mixes with the blood. In such cases it cannot be got out through the vomit. Here a long course of medicinal treatment is prescribed. But I came to know of one Kurup near Badagara (North Malabar) who cures it with a bracelet. What he does is this. He asks the patient to lie flat on his back on an empty stomach. He draws something on the region of the navel with ashes. The bracelet is placed over it. Over the bracelet is placed a small covered vessel which contains pure filtered water. A sheet is then drawn over the patient. The vessel. is taken out after an hour and a half. Beneath the water can be seen sand like particles which do not dissolve in the water and make a fungus-like formation. This is supposed to be the poison that worked havoc with the patient. It is known that after this treatment the patient shows gradual improvement in his mental and physical condition.

Long experience and vigilant observation have made the Chembra Ezhuthachans confident in the curative treatment of mental diseases. For the convenience of patients they have an Ashram where accommodation is provided free. Facilities are provided for relatives of patients to live there. But the conditions of life are those that obtain in villages.

A CATCH IN IT

A man asked a Scots fellow-traveller for the time as they were journeying by train from the North to London.

The Scot looked up from his book and replied: "You only want to know the time to get into conversation with me, and if we get into conversation we shall become friendly, and when we get to London you'll ask me to have a drink, and I'll ask you to have a drink, and we'll have another drink, and then I shall ask you to lunch, and you will visit my house, where I have a beautiful daughter; and you will visit my house again; and one day you'll come and ask me if you can marry my daughter—and why the blazes should I give my consent to a man who can't afford to buy a watch"

* * *

At a Gloucester Festival a visitor wished to enter the Cathedral during one of the performances. On demanding admission he was told that he could not enter without a ticket.

"D'you mean to tell me," he exclaimed, indignantly. "that I shall require a ticket to enter the Kingdom of Heaven?"

"Well, no," explained the steward, "but you won't hear Mme —in Heaven"

* * *

They were engaged to be married, and he was relating his former adventures in Africa

"I had to hack my way," he said, "through almost impenetrable jungle chopping, slashing at thick undergrowth and trees—"

"Oh, George!" said she. "You'll do fine when you have to weed the garden!"

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The Lion And The Bear

By LOUIS FISCHER

In this exclusive article Mr. Fischer discusses the Anglo-Soviet rivalry which seems to be coming to a head in the Middle East! "Iran is being prepared for the slaughter", thinks the author, but Turkey is likely to prove a far tougher proposition.

Mr. Fischer concludes: "A free India would be a greater source of British strength than an unhappy, restless and subject India. Have Imperialists enough imagination to see it that way?

NEW YORK. (By Cable)

Walter Lippman, whose articles applaud the Big Three domination and their spheres of influence, believes that since England is a whale or sea power and Russia an elephant or land power, they should be able to live together in peace. But, in Asia England is a great land power. Russia, moreover, dreams of a big navy and is moving toward the Baltic Sea, Atlantic, Persian Gulf, Mediterranean and the Pacific.

The question therefore is not whether the whale can swim into the elephant's jungle but whether the lion will lie down with the bear. Reading of newspapers supplies no material for such an idyll. The lion might be willing. But the bear is full of vim. He is going place to places. He has no apparent desire to lie down at all and certainly not with an old leo whose mane has grown thin and whose roar is rather like a bleat.

Recurring Pattern

As a matter of fact, plenty of evidence points to a revival of rivalry between Czarist Russia and the British Empire. While writing my "Soviets in World Affairs" a two-volume book on Soviet foreign policy which was published in 1930, I discovered an interesting and recurring pattern: the Czars constantly poked for weak spots along their very long Eurasian frontier. When they could expand in the Far East, they were passive in Central Asia and Europe. When blocked in the Far East, they turned their attention to the Dardanelles, and Germany. They chose one of two sectors for their activity and tried to freeze or consolidate their position in other sectors.

Generalissimo Stalin, whose foreign policy since 1939 assumed more and more resemblance with that of the Romanov dynasty, is pursuing a similar course. The U. S. is developing a dynamic policy in Japan and China which has checked Russia's forward movement in that region and undermined the capacity of the Chinese Communists for independent action although it has not prevented the Soviets from entrenching themselves along the chief railways and two ports of Manchuria. Russia cannot challenge America. She seeks an agreement with America. She consequently is reconciled at least for the time being to play a minor role in the Pacific domain.

Britain's Cards

This circumstance permits Russia to concentrate on other fields. Moscow's influence is supreme in Poland and the Balkans. The Red Army is in occupation of Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and half of Germany. Russia has annexed part of East Prussia, including the great city of Koenigsberg. Tito, Communist and loyal disciple of Stalin, holds sway in Yugoslavia.

The British do not like this, but after both Churchill and Roosevelt consented to it at Teheran (December 1943) and Yalta (February 1945) there is not much Attlee and Bevin can do now.

Britain, however, holds important cards in Europe and in the long run, therefore, Russia's sphere of influence on the European Continent is not secure except with the British consent or unless Russia can engage British attention and undermine British strength in another area.

Presently, Russia's strategy is to engage British attention to undermine British strength in Central Asia and the Mediterranean.

George Chicherin was Soviet Foreign Commissar from 1918 to 1930 He was succeeded by Litvinov. In many talks with me Chicherin revealed his special interest in Persia and Afghanistan. He sought good relations with Germany but felt less friendly to England. Litvinov, on the contrary used to tell me it was far more important for the Soviet Government to maintain good relations with Britain than support small semi-colonial nations in the Middle East.

Iran Doomed (?)

Stalin shelved Litvinov and reverted to the ideas of Chicherin who, though a member of the Communist Party, carried on the tradition of the Czarist Foreign Office where he once served. To-day, accordingly, Iran and Turkey occupy the central spot in Soviet foreign relations.

The Iranian Government has been dissuading itself from putting its case before the current session of the United Nations Organization in London. Meanwhile, fighting continues in Northern Iran. A curious proposal has come to light, the British or perhaps the Russians have suggested that the Teheran Government give autonomy not only to Azerbaijan where the Russians bar Teheran from exercising authority, but to all other provinces a well.

This may be a modern version of the 1907 Anglo-Russian convention by the terms of which Northern Persia became a Russian sphere of influence and South Persia a British sphere while Central Persia was permitted to carry on as well as it could. Whatever happens, there is no doubt that Iran is being prepared for slaughter. The only question is whether the carcass will go to one big power or two big powers.

Turkey is different. Turkey is a strong and cohesive state. Turkey will fight. In a press conference Bevin charged that Russia was conducting a "war of nerves" a la Hitler against Turkey. But if the war of nerves becomes a war of bombs, the whole of the Levant may burst into flames. Would Britain rush to the side of Turkey? Would the Arab States, once vassals of Turkey, be Allies of Turkey? What would America do?

Premature Questions

It is premature to answer these questions. It may even be premature to ask them. But Turkey is in the forefront of attention at the State Department, the Whitehall and the corridors of the United Nations Organization's meeting.

At the Potsdam Conference in the summer of 1945, Truman advocated an internationalization of the Dardanelles and Europe's waterways like the Danube, and the Rhine. Stalin rejected the idea. Russia wants bases in the Turkish Straits and has demanded the Turkish provinces of Kars, Erzerum and Ardahan. To this Ankara returns a stubborn "no." Turkey is prepared to revise the Montreaux Convention of 1936 under which the Straits is administered. But it opposes any alienation of soil or any infringement of sovereignty. The Dardanelles are Russia's door to the Mediterranean through which runs a British artery that ends in India. Iran lies on India's flank. In view of Russia's new foreign policy, can England get out of India? What are India's chances for independence?

It may sound paradoxical, but I think it is true that a free India would be a greater source of British strength than an unhappy, restless and subject India. Have imperialists enough imagination to see it that way?

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SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

Pentangular a flop. Princes' contribution towards its abolition. Failure of batsmen. Hopeless fielding. Zonal Quadrangular. Controversy over Captaincy. Strong bid by West Zone. Hockey Championship duel. An invitation tournament.

As was expected, the last session of the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament did not rouse the interest and enthusiasm among the public as it did before. Partly it might be due to the fact that some of the most prominent players in the country like Amarnath, Vijay Hazare Mushtaq Ali, C. S. Nayudu, Amir Elahi, C. T. Sarwate, Gul Mahomed and Hemu Adhikari refused to participate in this communal show any longer which may be due to the guidance given to them by the rulers of the States they are serving.

Nationalist India cannot be too grateful to the Maharaja of Patiala, Holkar of Indore, Gaekwad of Baroda and Jam Saheb of Nawanagar for setting their face against the communal basis of the competition and for directing their players not to take part in it. This is certainly helping us a good deal in abolishing this harmful contest.

The Zonal Quadrangular which will be ushered in next month will provide the fans with a real treat, as all those players who boycotted the Pentangular will take part in the national event. Unfortunately it will be held at a time when the University examinations will be held. It will be very difficult—almost impossible—for the student community, who, it must be said to their infinite credit, gave a wide berth to the communal 'tamasha' this year to enjoy the non-communal event. I hope that the C.C.I. and the Board of Control for Cricket in India, will try their utmost to stage it early in January from next year.

FAILURE OF BATSMEN

From the cricket point of view, the Pentangular contests were disappointing in the extreme. No doubt they provided some sensational bowling feats due to the sporting wicket which the C.C.I. served up this year To say that our bowlers have suddenly become too dangerous and destructive would be absurd. They were nothing of the kind. Only they exposed the weaknesses of our batting. Owing to the tall scores which had become the features of our matches of late, we were lulled into the belief that our batsmen had grown into prodigies. The lifeless wicket the Stadium was mainly responsible for this. Immediately the wicket was made a little favourable to the bowlers, our batting giants fell from their high pedestals!

HOPELESS FIELDING

If the fielding was up to the mark, the achievements of most of these batsmen would have been far from spectacular. Dropped catches were the order of the day and the groundfielding left much room for improvement. Thus the batsmen achieved what they were helped to do. It must not be supposed that I am unduly critical of our players because they figured in a competition against which I stand heart and soul. Nothing of the kind. I am only looking at them from the standpoint of Indian cricket.

What will be the fate of our batsmen when they will play in England after four months or so on wickets far worse than the Stadium ones? And they will have bowlers of a much superior type too with infinitely better fieldsmen to assist them too. Surely they will not be blesssed with several lives, if at all, in an engagement. I can only hope that the next few weeks will show our stalwarts in brighter colours—even with stronger opposition against them. Otherwise I am afraid the prospects of the England tour will be dismal indeed.

ZONAL QUADRANGULAR

I hope to see not only an improvement in batting but in bowling and fielding also during the Zonal tournament. If our fielders behave in the manner they did in the Pentangular our bowlers have little chance of success in England. We may as well drop the idea of this tour! However, I am looking forward to the coming matches when I expect an all-round improvement. After all it is the opposition which makes one slack or alert. When the teams are well-matched everything will go on well, I expect.

Now in the Zonal tournament, north will meet East and South West, and the winners will contest in the final round. A reshuffling of the zones has made them better-matched than they were before. Every effort is being made to make the teams as representative of the best talents of each zone as possible. Those who really love cricket—for its own sake—will find in the engagements much to appreciate and admire.

CONTROVERSY OVER CAPTAINCY

A controversy has been raised in certain quarters over the question of captaincy for the Indian team which will tour England next summer. So far everybody was under the belief that Vijay Merchant, who has been leading Indian Test Teams since 1938 will be appointed without question. Not that he is an ideal man for the position, but a better is not in sight. But Northern India—Patiala and Delhi to be exact—has come out with the suggestions that the Maharaja of Patiala or the Nawab of Pataudi should be selected for the skippership. It would be interesting to know in what way they are better qualified than Vijay. Have they taken part in representative matches of late and how did they fare? I would like them

(Continued on Page 18)

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

Cleaning Up France's Two Hundred Families

Paris—A drive has started in France against "collaborationist millionaires" many of whom are members of the so-called "Two Hundred Families."

It has got under way following the decision of M. Mercel Paul, the Minister of National Production and one of the Five Communist members of the French Cabinet, to investigate the activities during the German occupation of three of the directors of the Ugine group of electro-steel manufacturing companies

These companies together with another group of chemical concerns usually known by the name of Pechiney ,is sometimes described as the French Aluminium Trust

The Communist Minister's action, which was taken without reference to the Cabinet as a whole, threatens to raise in acute form the position of a large number of leading industrialists and company directors whose workshops and plants continued to operate under the German occupation

Press Criticism

Ever since the Liberation, the press and the public have been complaining that the authorities and the courts were only attacking relatively unimportant people—men who were in the public eye as writers, radio speakers, politicans—and were leaving untouched those big industrialists and bankers who are accused in the leftwing press of having been at the heart of the collaborationist policy.

So far no prominent French business man has been publicly brought to trial on charges of collaboration, and as the date of the next elections in June approaches, there is every indication that there will be a growing demand for a purge of all those prominent industrialists and company directors who are accused of having favoured a pro-German policy either before or during the German occupation.

At one time it was sometimes said that the socalled "two hundred families" fuled France. Today, Harold King, Reuters Chief Correspondent in the French Capital, reports that a "clean-up" has been launched against them.

Belgium has taken a cautious step on the road to nationalisation, in Austria it has been decided to electrify the whole railway system in order to save coal and utilise the country's stores of waterpower.

Aristos Power On Wane

Events since the Liberation have tended to diminish both the economic power and political influence of the "Two Hundred Families," which incidentally, would be nearer to Four Thousand if this rather vague term is meant to apply to all those who have accumulated big fortunes in France over several generations or more recently. If, on the other hand, only long established family fortunes are meant, Forty would be a more accurate estimate

The names of such internationally known figures as Francois de Wendel, head of the great steel works in Alsace-Lorraine, Eugono Schneider, head of the famous Creusot arms factory, and Baron Edouard de Rothschild figure prominently among what purport to be lists of the two hundred families published before the 1936 Popular Front election campaign when the solgan of the "Two Hundred Families" first came into prominent use

Integrated Monopoly

Before the war, these "Two Hundred Families" were popularly believed to own or control, through inter-locking directorates, the greater part of French industries—the banks, railways, iron and steel foundaries, coal mines, road transport, docks gas and electric power plants, cable and telephone corporations, the chemical industry, oil companies, automobile factories, insurance companies and textile factories as well as, the chief brewing and distilling works flour mills, sugar factories and chain food stores

Today, politically, the big financial and industrial interests have been pushed into the background in a way never before seen in modern French history The nationalisation of the coal mines in the North, of the Bank of France and the four big deposit banks, and of one of the principal motorcar plants, Renault, has not only transferred some part of the country's industry to the State but has placed the control of investment in the hands of the Government instead of private business.

The Government's pledge to nationalise the electric power industry will place another key industry outside the control of private enterprise

French Labour On War Path

Leftwing critics want not only nationalisation but action to prevent the man who played a prominent part in the direction of the nationalised industries from continuing in office under Government control. The C. G. T., the French Trades Union Congress, recently protested against what it called "representatives of the Trusts" being appointed Government agents in the nationalised banks

In the National Constituent Assembly, the number of members of the right wing—to which the majority of these millionaire directors belong—has been reduced to less than a quarter of the total Publicly at least they have no influence on Government policy, though their influence behind the scenes is a matter of conjecture

Rumour and partisan critics, for instance, credit them with deep-laid schemes for "flouting" the popular will of the nation. while certain of the newspapers link the Two Hundred Families with all allegations of a revival of the ill-famed "Hooded Men", the essentially anti-Communist organisation within the French corps of officers before the war.

NATIONALISATION IN BELGIUM

Brussels—The "semi-nationalisation" of the tramway service in the Brussels and Antwerp areas, which is the first move towards nationalisation taken by the Van Acker Government appears an almost revolutionary development here.

Belgium is following only cautiously the widespread trend in Europe towards the nationalisation of key industries and public services.

The nationalisation of mines urged by the socialists and communists and bitterly criticised by the right wing is only in the stage of press controversy.

The present decision to refuse to renew the State concession granting management of the Brussels and Antwerp tramway traffic to the private companies which have run the services for the past 45 years is generally regarded here as the prelude to complete nationalisation.

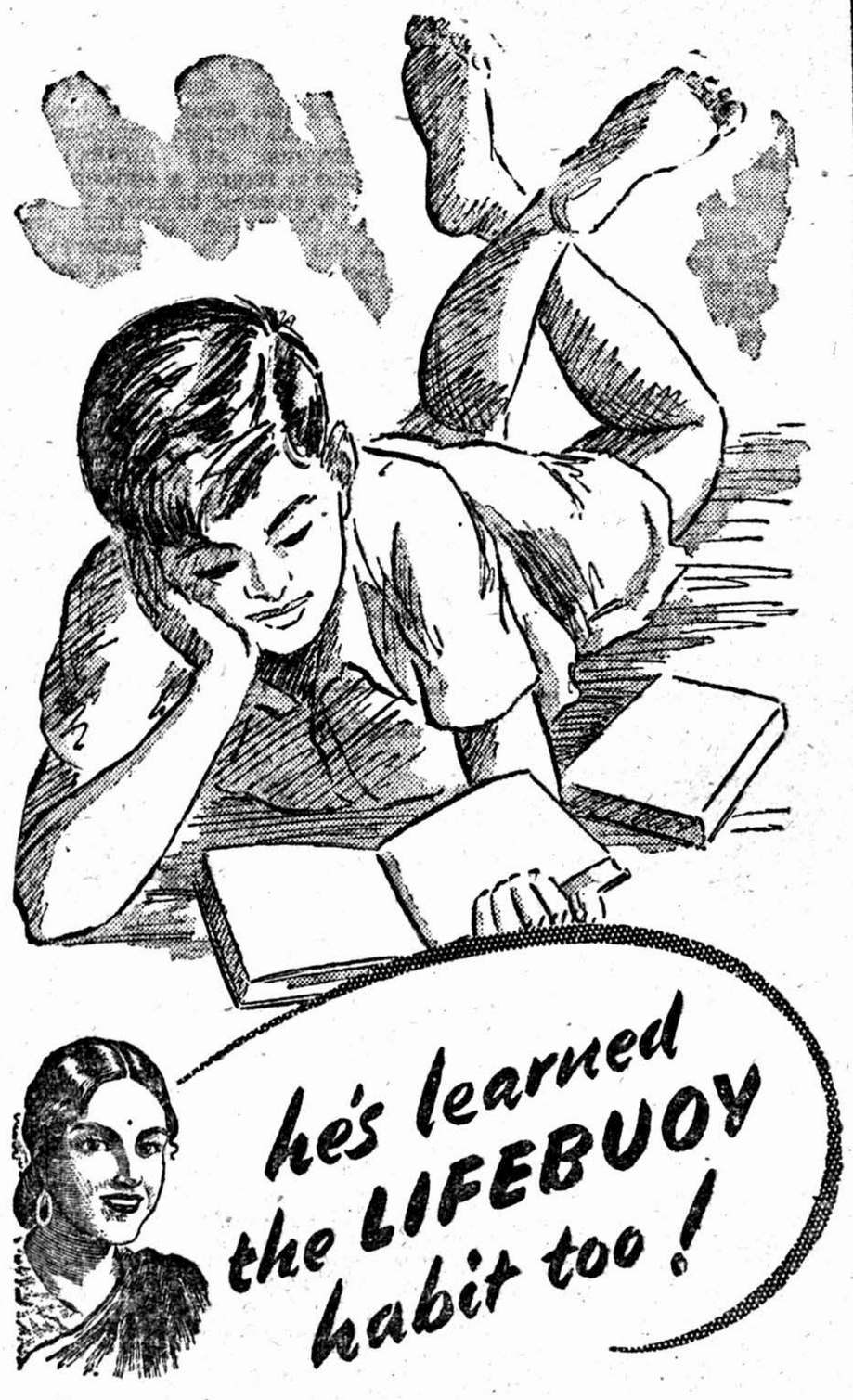
AUSTRIA TO ELECTRIFY ALL RAILWAYS

Vienna—The whole railway system of Austria is to be electrified in order to save coal and utilise Austria's water phwer to the full.

Herr Ernst Kaan, Director General of the Austrian State Railways, said work will begin as soon as materials and labour are available. It is expected to take twelve years and the cost 600,000,000 schillings (about Rs. 200,000.000 at present rate of exchange).

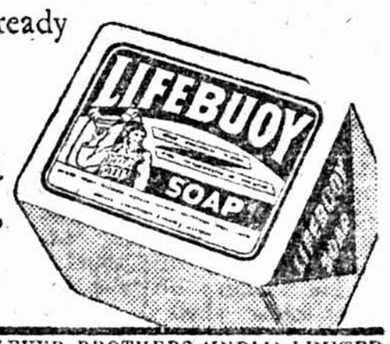
Reconstruction of the Austrian railway system, including the rebuilding of bridges blown up during the war, and the restoration of stations. marshalling yards and the permanent way damaged by bombing, will, it is estimated, cost 1,000,000,000 schillings (about Rs. 233,000,000).

Considerable progress has already been made with the rebuilding of bridges. In Lower Austria, where fighting was fiercest, 300 bridges were destroyed. Already 220 of these have been repaired with the help of Red Army pioneer troops.



He is learning a lot just now, but nothing that will stand him in better stead than the daily habit of using Lifebuoy Soap. His mother can be proud and happy that her lessons have given him protection against "dirt-danger"—danger which is everywhere ready to attack the unguarded.

Lifebuoy is more than a good soap —it's a good habit



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CITY CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY PEACEFULLY

3 LAKHS OF PEOPLE JOIN MAMMOTH PROCESSION

HUGE GATHERING AT CHOWPATTY RENEWS PLEDGE OF SWARAJ

FLAG-HOISTING IN 50 PLACES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After six years during which the entire political life of India was under restraint, citizens of Bombay observed Independence Day, with renewed enthusiasm to-day.

A day of hectic activity packed with prabhat pheris, flag-hoisting ceremonies and processions of various kinds culminated in a gigantic procession, not seen for many years and a mammoth meeting on the sands of Chowpatty.

Despite the last few days' background of excitement and disorders, the day's events passed off in perfect peace and discipline. The procession in which three lakhs of people are estimated to have participated passed through the localities affected, paced over the charred remains of many bonfires, while from the windows and balconies above them flowers were strewn over their heads.

At Chowpatty the Independence Pledge was read in five languages and administered to a gathering of a lakh and a half of people by Mr. Nagindas T. Master. President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Before reading the pledge Mr. Master enjoined perfect peace and discipline on the people.

FLAG-HOISTING AT 50 PLACES

The main function of the morning was the ceremonial hoisting of the Congress tri-colour at the Congress House by Vir Wamanrao Joshi, Congress leader of Vidarbha. Hoisting the flag Mr. Joshi asserted that their flag flew triumphant once more as a symbol of the fact that the Congress had vindicated its right to the moral leadership of the nation and of the world.

Besides this there were flag-hoisting ceremonies at 50 different places and prabhat pheries galore.

With the south of the city curfew bound the demonstrative part of the day's celebrations tended to gravitate to the north of Bombay. In fact, as far as North Bombay was concerned Independence Day began on Friday night when processions holding aloft kitsen lamps and hurricane lanterns paraded the streets. The new-found slogan "Subhas Babu Kare Pukar —Chalo Delhi Ek Sat" mingled its fresh thrill with the ancient and familiar "Inquilab Zindabad".

Overnight the Swaraj forces had "acquired" the round-about on Ranade Road extension. When the citizens awoke, a miraculous sight greeted them. Previous night there was but a grass lawn for the children to play.

In the morning, a huge tricolour flew aloft, the whole area including the approach roads were decked with gay and fluttering tricolour buntings and photographs of national leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and Subhas Chandra Bose were slung across the streets or hung from every lamp post.

Some Indian language newspapers had brought out special editions and one large sheet bearing a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi administering, like an ancient sage, the oath of freedom to ready and resurgent India. Youth was not only pasted on the walls but was placed on roads, the area being marked off for purposes of worship.

From morning till well past noon processions were formed spontaneously even tiny tots improvising their own processions. Tricolour flags of various sizes had been sold in large numbers during the few previous days by junior members of 'Lok Senas' of the area. There was, of course, the usual flag salutation at the Shivaji Park, where Mr. I. S. Patel hoisted the Congress tricolour.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder performed a similar ceremony at the Indian Gymkhana grounds at Matunga He said that non-violence was the most efficacious weapon in the armoury of the Congress, and with unity of purpose they would be able to keep the Congress flag flying high.

Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar unfurled the flag at Sewri, and Dr. Jivraj Mehta at Byculla.

AT MATUNGA & DADAR

Processions were also in evidence at Matunga. They consisted mostly of students who refrained from attending classes. The processions passed more than once across the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and other educational institutes, calling upon such of the students as were attending classes to come out. On an auspicious occasion like this, the organisers seemed to have thought, that other methods of inducement should not be used

The majority of shops in the Dadar-Matunga area as well as in the labour area were closed. Sixty-four textile mills were also closed and the workers joined in the "Independence Day" programmes. Processions of children as well as of adults passed through the area, peacefully asking such of the shops as were open to join in.

In the south of the city there were "prabhat pheris" and flag salutations conducted by all the District and Taluka Congress Committees. A posse of 1,500 volunteers and 500 sevikas were drawn up in imposing array at the main flag hoisting ceremony at the Congress House—the venue of the central function in the morning.

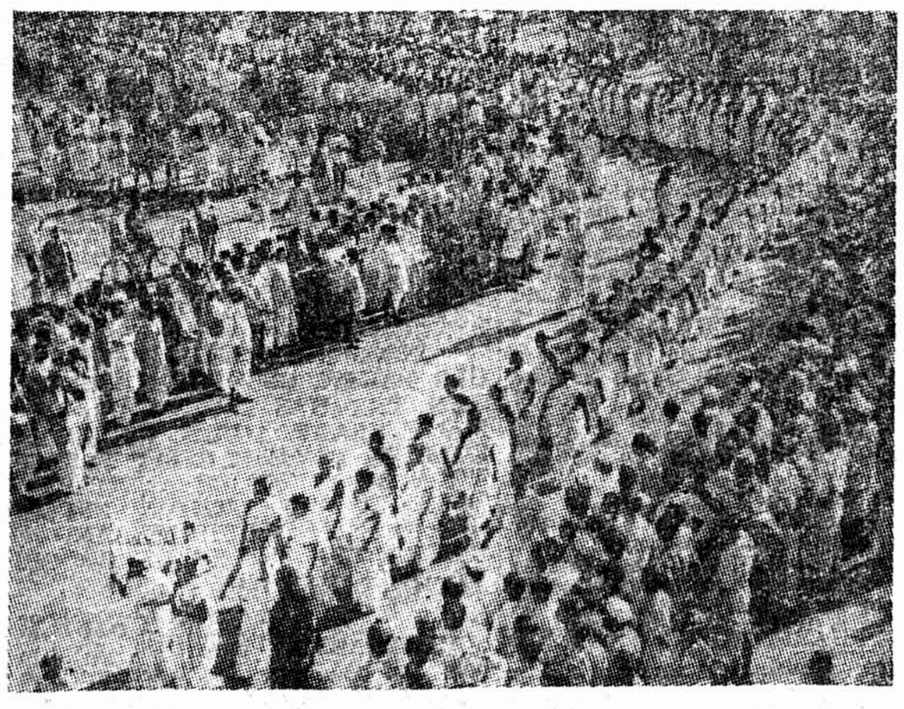
Vir Wamanrao Joshi addressing the gathering, after the hoisting of the flag, said that India was out to cut herself off from the apron strings of the British Empire. This association was not only keeping India under bondage but was making her a party to throttle freedom elsewhere. He appealed to the people to rally round the Congress banner with discipline, courage and patriotism and prepare themselves non-violently for the final struggle which was coming. India would rather choose to go down fighting honourably than continue to tolerate the present conditions.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the B.P.C.C also addressed the gathering.

EVENING PROCESSION

At 4 p.m. a procession was formed at Dhobi Talao. Headed by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. S. K. Patil, secretary of the B.P.C.C. and other Congressmen, it wended its way to Chowpatty along Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Vithalbhai Patel Road and Sandhurst Road. Scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm were witnessed as the long, moving, winding, slogan—shouting mass of humanity passed along streets Windows of upper floors, porticos, balconies and every other available positions of vantage were thronged with eager spectators who, often threw flowers on the processionists. A huge portrait of Sbhas Chandra Bose, born aloft, formed the centre of attraction. The

(Continued on Page 16)



A view of the huge procession that passed through the city's thoroughfares peacefully and renewed pledge of Independence in meeting at Chowpatty.

City Passes

A Day Of Comparative Quiet

'MINOR DISORDERS' NIPPED IN BUD

Barring stray acts of rowdyism the city was comparatively quiet on Saturday, giving indications of returning normality. Most of the police from the affected areas were withdrawn, and free movements were established. Peace seemed to reign supreme almost everywhere.

The death-roll has so far mounted to 23. The total number of injured is 526.

There was slight trouble at Colaba in the morning. A crowd had gathered near the United Motor Works behind the Strand Cinema, and indulged in stone-throwing. Some shops and fruit-stalls were looted and municipal property damaged. Befor the police arrived the rowdy element had made good its escape.

PROCESSION DISPERSED.

In the evening a procession going along Colaba Wadi was dispersed by the police with a light lathi-charge. As a result one person was injured.

Another procession marched along Hornby Road, and came out on the Mint Road. Here some of its members are reported to have indulged in stone-throwing. The police had to fire a round to disperse them.

MINOR INCIDENTS.

There were minor incidents at Vincent Road, Dadar, in the afternoon and at Bazargate Street in the afternoon. The trouble was nipped in the bud.

The tram and bus traffic between Dhobi Talao and Prathna Samaj was still suspended.

"PASSED THE CRISIS"

BOMBAY, Jan. 26 (A.P.A.): Disorders which since Wednesday have cost 23 lives and caused injury to aproximately 500 persons subsided today as Bombay joined the rest of India in celebrating India's "Independence Day."

The police said that on the whole although there had been sporadic disturbances, it had been a quiet day. They described as "minor" the disorders which did occur, and attributed them to toughs who like the rowdies in any big city anywhere are always ready for trouble. One veteran police official said: "I believe we have passed the crisis, unless there is some sudden change in the people's temper."

INQUIRY DEMANDED.

An Associated Press of America correspondent touring the curfew areas just before 9 p.m. on Saturday observed that the streets were practically empty. The labour areas seemed quite normal except for celebrations by small groups. A communist-sponsored meeting of workers at Parel condemned what it termed police repressions during the last three days and demanded an "immediate, non-official inquiry."

SET A DATE FOR INDIA'S SELF-RULE

LONDON, Jan. 26 (REUTER): THE "ONE WORLD" ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED STATES TODAY HANDED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION, DR. HENRI SPAAK, A MEMORANDUM SIGNED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF SIX "PROGRESSIVE" ORGANISATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The memorandum states: "Non-self-governing peoples of the world expect that UNO not only to recognise their right to independence, but to take such steps as will guarantee that independence at the earliest possible date. Powers that rule the non-self-governing peoples should immediately set such dates for their independence as are acceptable to the peoples." The memorandum says the Assembly should end imperialism in Indonesia, Indo-China, Malaya, Burma, India, Africa, the British West Indies, the Guianas, and wherever else it exists.

"Recognition must be given to the newly-formed Indonesian Republic, which speaks for a majority of the people", the memorandum goes on. "The British should withdraw their troops from the country at the earliest possible date."

Turning to India the memorandum states: "The British Government must make a clear and forthright declaration setting a date for India's independence soon after the end of the provincial elections."

NON-VIOLENCE IS RIGHTFUL WAY

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): "We must be careful in the methods that we adopt to win our Independence. The methods should be such that when we have won our Independence, they must also help us maintain our Independence", declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking at Purshottamdas Park this evening.

He added that non-violence was the rightful way.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH).

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Previous Closing	25.07
To-day's Opening	25.07
Difference	nil
To-day's Closing	25.17
Difference	+10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol. 75-3/4.

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 47-1/2.

United States Steel Common dol. 88-1/8.

United States Steel Preference unquoted:—Reuter

STOP PRESS

VIJAYALAKSHMI IN KARACHI TO-DAY?

KARACHI, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit is expected to arrive at Karachi airport to-morrow afternoon. Pandit Nehru has sent a telegram to a local Congress leader asking him to book her air passage from Karachi to Allahabad on Monday. During her few hours' stay the Karachi Municipal Corporation will present her a civic address.

Dhillon's Tributes To

The Supreme Patriot

BOMBAY, Friday.

Touching reminiscences pertaining to Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, during his sojourn as the leader of the I. N. A., were made by Lt. Gurubox Dhillon, at a meeting this evening at the Sunderbai Hall.

The speaker proved that it was the height of imbecility to label the great leader and patriot as a stooge in the hands of the Japanese. He narrated how the Netaji got furious with General Tojo for suggesting that he would make the Netaji Indian's number 1 when the country be came free.

Subash had then said, "Who are you to appoint me as Indias number one leader. It is the people of India, who will assess me—the common people as well as the great people—Gandhiji Azad Nehru and others."

To Subash, national honour was the first and the last consideration. For personal glory he cared nothing.

Lt. Dhillon asked: "An Ambassador from Tokyo came to see Netaji. Netaji refused to see him as he had no credentials. Was this the action of a stooge?"

He gave instances where Netaji Subash Chandra Bose had compelled the Japanese to alter their strategies and policies.

COMING OF PROMETHEUS.

Lt. Dhillon gave a brief outline of the formation of the I. N. A. the refusal of Captain Mohan Singh to submit to Japanese coercions, his arrest and execution by the Japanese, and finally the arrival of the Netaji who galvanised them with the fire of his own unquenchable patriotism.

Lt. Dhillon paid a tribute to his comrades of the I. N. A. who had fallen on the battle field. They were heroic magnificent. Many of them being without rations killed themselves; their last thoughts and their last words were "Jai Hind". Dying men told their neighbours; "we are dying; protect our Netaji". So much they loved him and revered him.

WOMEN & CHILDREN'S WING.

The women of the Rani of Jhansi regiment, he said, were superb. They looked after the wounded men many of them rotting to death with such fortitude and patience that they brought back the memory of the legendary heroines of India who had led men to battle. Continuous bombardment from the air and machine gunning from all sides had no terror for these brave women.

He also paid a tribute to the Bala Sena or the children's regiment. There were instances when these children had tied grenades to their bodies and thrown themselves against enemy tanks.

APOSTLE OF UNITY.

Finally in his summing up, he said that the I. N. A. demonstrated the essential unity of the Indians their fortitude, patriotism and courage. Religons did not divide them, while a common love of the country, welded them into an organised disciplined and harmonious whole.

Finally, he appealed to the gathering to observe discipline and perfect non-violence. It was the height of folly for an unarmed nation to think in any other terms.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Freedom Group. Prof. P. A. Wadia presided and Mr. B. F. Bharucha thanked Lt. Dhillon and h wife

Dhillon In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26 (API)

Captain Guru Baksh Singh Dhillon of the Indian National Army arrived here this morning from Bombay by air. He was received on the aerodrome by Mr. Arjun Lala, Secretary of the City Congress Committee and other Congress leaders. The Congress Seva Dal presented a guard of honour. He drove from the aerodrome to Maneck Chawk to attend the flag salutation ceremony in observance of the Independence Day. A crowded programme has been arranged for his two days' visit to Ahmedabad.

"HERO OF BALLIA" NOMINATED

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25 (API): Chittoo Pande, commonly known in Congress circles as "Hero of Ballia" has it is learnt, been selected by the U. P. Congress election board to contest the Ballia north constituency in the forthcoming Provincial elections.

Reception To Tushar Kanti Ghosh

ALLAHABAD, January 26, (UPI): An assurance that he would do his best for the betterment of the lot of working journalists during his term of office was given by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh at a reception given by the Allahabad Journalists' Association last evening on his unanimous election as President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. The function was held at the residence of Mr. Rajendranath Gupta and was attended by a large number of Journalists of local newspapers and periodicals

Nation Renews Pledge Of Independence

Forget Little Squabbles And Aim High, Says Nehru

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26. (U.P.I.): PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU HAS ISSUED THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE ON THE INDEPENDENCE DAY:—

INDEPENDENCE DAY—WHAT MEMORIES IT REVIVES OF PLEDGES TAKEN, OF STORM AND STRIFE, OF THE VISION OF FREEDOM THT HAS DRAWN US ON IRRESISTABLY DURING THESE MANY YEARS. AGAIN, WE MEET TO TAKE THAT PLEDGE. WHEN WILL BE REDEEM THAT PLEDGE? THE DAY MAY COME SOONER THAN MOST OF US ANTICIPATE, BUT IT WILL NOT COME WITHOUT THE UTMOST EFFORT FROM US. SO LET US FORGET OUR LITTLE SQUABBLES AND AIM HIGH AT A FREE INDIA WHERE THE DOORS OF OPPORTUNITY OPEN TO EVERYONE".

PEOPLE READY FOR SACRIFICE

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): The Independence Day celebrations commenced this morning with the performance of flag salutation ceremonies in different wards of the city.

Rao Saheb Patvardhan, the Congress leader of Maharashtra, who came here specially for the occasion, addressing a large gathering, said that the Congress renewed independence pledge every year to conduct the struggle for independence in an organised manner. The 1942 movement and the latest incidents at Bombay showed that the people were ready to sacrifice, but sacrifice without a purpose was of no avail. He hoped that independence would be achieved before the end of 1946.

In Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): The Independence Day was celebrated both in Wardha and Sewagram by flag hoistng, flag salutation, and sacrificial spinning for one hour.

Students abstained from attending their classes and a procession of students paraded the main streets of the town in the morning.

In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26. (A.P.A.): The 17th. observance of Indian Independence Day was marked by orderly enthusiasm in Calcutta. It included flag hoisting in parks, squares and houses, parades, choral squads, cycle processions and spinning demonstrations.

In most quarters throughout the city tri-colour Congress flags were flying from house-tops and windows. Thousands of persons wore Congress badges.

Shraddhananda Park in the northern section of the city was thronged by thousands where an exhibition was opened by Shah Nawaz. Posters told the progress towards national independence since the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

Communist Party Office Attacked

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): Three persons are reported to have been injured in two explosions that occurred this morning near the Calcutta South District Communist Party Office near the Kalighat tram depot. The office was also attacked by hooligan elements, but some local leaders intervened and restored order. It is learnt that a couple of flags flying over the office were removed.

The incidents took place while an Independence Day procession was proceeding towards Bhowanipore.

Students Clash

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): The Independence Day celebrations in Lucknow were marred by a free fight between two sections of students of the Christian College who attempted to hoist Congress and Muslim League flags respectively on the College hostel. Stones and lathis were freely used resulting in injuries to a number of students; considerable damage is reported to have been done to College property

Failing to control the situation, Mr. H. A. Anson, Principal of the College, informed the police, the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the City Magistrate and armed police soon arrived on the scene and held hurried consultation with the Principal.

It is stated that some outsiders have infiltrated into the main hostel building in spite of the vigilance of the College staff and have got mixed up with the students engaged in fighting.

The arrival of the police had a salutary effect and fighting among the students ceased. The College authority, police officials and student leaders met together and it was agreed to allow that the section of students who had hoisted the Congress Flag to read the Independence Day Pledge peacefully in front of the tri-colour. Thereafter the Congress Flag be removed and the Muslim League Flag be planted to enable Muslim students to salute it.

A large body of students then amidst shouts of 'Jai Hind' and 'Congress Zindabad' read the Independence Pledge and then removed the Tricolour. Muslim students then followed and amidst shouts of 'Pakistan Zindabad' and 'Muslim League Zindabad' saluted the League Flag and then removed it.

After the flag salutation ceremonies, the students dispersed peacefully.

Two of the outsiders who had entered the hostel ostensibly to aggravate trouble, have been arrested by the police.

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 24. (A.P.I.): "Independence Day" celebrations started in the city with the hoisting of the National Flag and taking out of prabhat pheries.

In Madras

MADRAS, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): Independence Day was observed in Mahatma Gandhi's camp in all solemnity to-day. The demonstrative aspect of the day, like congregation and flag salutation, was absent in the morning, but individual members of the Ashram and Hindi Prachar Sabha, after the usual morning prayers, took the Independence Pledge themselves.

Flag salutation and the reading of the Independence Pledge in all the local languages were held in various divisions of the city.

Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, has issued a special directive to the various divisional Congress Committees not to come into contact with the police in any way and abandon processions in observance of the day wherever the police object.

In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): "Independence Day" celebrations in Delhi began today with prabhat pheris. In the morning flag-hoisting ceremonies were held in various wards of the city. National songs were sung and the pledge was read out. In New Delhi flag-hoisting ceremony was performed by Dewan Chaman Lal M. L. A. (Central).

Workmen of the Delhi Cloth Mills and Birla Mills stayed away and students abstained from attending their classes.

Flags were hoisted on private buildings and shops.

In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): Prabhat pheries and flag-hoisting ceremonies in connection with the Independence Day passed off peacefully in the town.

A few educational institutions remained closed for the day. In others most of the students voluntarily abstained from attending the classes.

In Lahore

LAHORE. Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): Independence Day was observed in Lahore with great enthusiasm today. The town woke up with deafening cries of 'Jai Hind'. In the small hours of the morning prabhat pheries were taken out in all the wards of the city. This was followed by flag-hoisting ceremonies in different localities where the Independence Pledge was reaffirmed.

In Poona

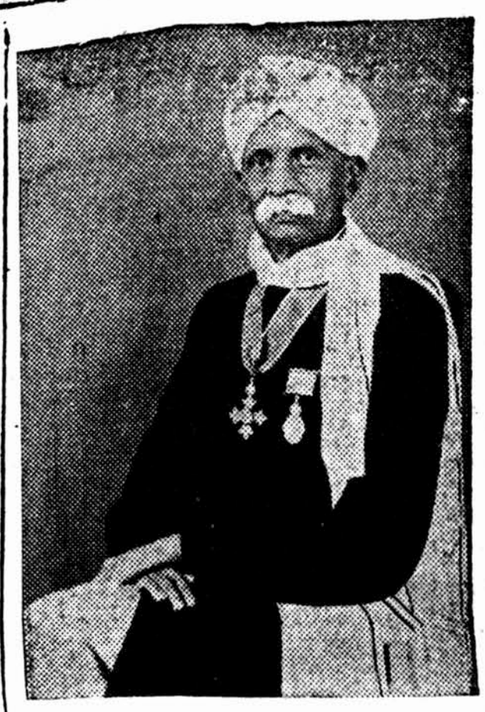
POONA, Jan. 26 (A.P.I.): Many of the shops in Poona remained closed today in observance of the Independence Day. In the morning prabhat pheries paraded through the streets and assembled at the Congress House where Mr Shankerrao Deo. Member of the Congress Working Committee. hoisted the flag. Flag hoisting ceremonies were also held in different localities of the city and camp. At many places along the streets large Tri-colour flags were seen flying.

Municipal schools remained closed whilst other students absented themselves from classes to take part in the celebrations.

In Patna

PATNA, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): The Bihar Students Federation observed "Independence Day" by taking out "prabhat pheries" in the morning.

A number of processions were taken out from different institutions shouting slogans. The processions terminated at a meeting at the Govind Mitra Road where the "Independence" Pledge was taken.



Sardar Moodliar whose 75th birthday was publicly celebrated in Poona on 24th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Kher.

HINDU SABHA DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENT INQUIRY

BOMBAY, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): A demand for instituting prompt enquiries by an Independent Judicial Committee into the causes of the present disturbances in the city and to see how far the measures taken by the police were justified, is made by Raja Narayanlal Bansilal, President of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha in a Press statement.

"The subject of the celebrations", he says, "was not of a communal or religious character and manifestly" the Muslim population was not against the celebrations.

GENESIS

"It appears the authorities being nervous of even this seeming unity between Hindus and Muslims, wanted the outside world not to carry any impression about political parties having any united programme. That seems to be the genesis of prohibiting the procession to go through Muslim locality on the border.

"Realy speaking, the authorities should have taken steps to provide protection to the processionists as long as they were exercising their right of citizenship of assembling together and passing in procession in a peaceful manner.

WRONG ATTITUDE

"It is an irony of the situation that the authorities take a wrong attitude in putting restrictions on the patent rights of citizens and allowing a premium, as it were, on the attitlde of other groups or communities who are on the very brink of provoking disturbances and troubles at the slightest cause".

Tribute To City's Love And Loyalty

(THROUGH THE CONGRESS HOUSE)

"Our heartiest and grateful thanks are due to the citizens of Bombay for the most wonderful discipline they showed on the Independence Day in response to the Congress call. The Congress programme for the day was a glorious success. We had more than fifty Flag salutations. many prabhat pheries and processions galore, in the earlier part of the day. The Independence procession was the biggest and the most magnificent that the City has ever witnessed. For a two-mile procession with about quarter of a million people to march through the narrow crowded streets of Bombay with such examplary discipline and perfect order, indeed constitutes a record of which this city nas every reason to be proud. The public meeting at Chowpatty was the largest in the memory of living men. A huge concourse of humanity took the Independence Pledge in perfect peace and solemnity. Our Sevikas, volunteers and thousands of Congress workers have worked with their heart in the job, for this great success. The part played by the citizens however, is greater still and demands grateful recognition The citizens have once again demonstrated in the fullest measure their love and loyalty to the Indian National Congress. and their readiness to obey every order that the Congress gives them. The Congress is. indeed overwhelmed by this great and spontaneous response of the citizens.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 10, 2002.
Muslim: Safar 22, 1365.
Parsi: Amardad 26, 1315.
Sunrise, 7-14 a.m. Sunset: 6.29 p.m.
Hightide: 05.46, 20.50.
Lowtide: 00.17, 13.22.

To-day's Engagements

BALKAN JI BARI: Workers' whole day picnic and conference Chandivali, to-day, Mr. Ratilal M. Nanavati presiding.

RATNAGIRI JILHA SEWA SANGH: General Meeting of the Sangh, at 5.0 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, in the Congress House.

KANARA EX-STUDENTS' UNION: The General Body meeting of the Union at N. K. G. S. B. Sangh Hall, Girgaum, at 4 p.m., to-day.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Evolution—Material and Spiritual" is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at 6.15 p.m., to-day, at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

DAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY AND WELFARE SOCIETY: Tea party at Anjumane Islam Hall, Bori Bunder to felicitate Mr. A. A. Jasdenwala on his appointment as Sheriff, at 10.30 a.m., to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: A lecture by Mr. Sundaresa Aiyar on "Tamil Classics" at Sangham premises, 3.00 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Band music at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, from 5-45 to 7.45 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, by the City Police Band.

DANCE RECITAL AT SUNDERABAI HALL: By Krishnankutty and 25 artistes of Sri Krishna Nartakalayam at 5.15 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

BUNT ALIAS NADAVA SANGHA: An annual General Body Meeting of the Sangha at 3 p.m., at Jinnah Hall, to-day.

BENGAL CLUB: Annual Sports from 8.30 a.m. at St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel to-day. Mayor of Bombay, will preside and distribute the prizes.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: 7th Annual General Meeting of the Association, at 2.45 p.m. (S T.), at Radio Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CIVIC VOTERS' ASSOCIATION: A Public Meeting at 9.30 a.m., at Santa-Cruz East, to-day, in the compound of Mr. Sunderdas Dalal, behind the Railway Officers' Gymkhana, to agitate for Civic Amenities for the residence of Santa-Cruz.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL CLUB: "Gadkari Anniversary" at Gazdar Hall, Andheri, at 6 p.m., to-day. The programme will include a public address by Mr. Chintamanrao Kolhatkar and poetry recitation by Poet Vasan Vaidya.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION: The Annual General meeting of the Federation at Beg Mohamed Baug, at 11 a.m., to-day, under the presidentship of Mr Hussein Beg Mohamed.

THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY: Passed a resolution of condolence in honour of the martyrs killed by Police firing on Netaji Day. As the Director of the Department did not permit the meeting in the College Hall, it had to be held in the College garden.

THE NATIONAL KANNADA EDUCATION SOCIETY: School Day Celebration of the Society's Kannada School, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, in the Hall of the Khalsa College Matunga. Sri Basapanna Bhoomaraddi, will preside.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION: Special meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Union to-day, at 11 a.m., in the Head Office of the Union at Neptune Building, Fort.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA: Bombay Sikhs presented Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh Dhillon a purse of Rs. 5,000 for the I. N. A. Relief Fund, at a public meeting organised by the Sabha, Khalsa College, and other local Sikh bodies at the Khalsa College, on Friday 25th instant.

V. J. T. I. STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: The annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Association at 9 a.m. at Don Bosco, Matunga, to-day, followed by general meeting of the members and at 5-30 p.m., a whist drive at the Institute Hall.

THYAGARAJA SABHA, MATUNGA. To-day's programme: 5.00 p.m., Miss K. Padmavathi (Vocal); Sri B. Jalpesan (Harmonium); Master A. B. Ramachandran (Mridangam). 8.00 p.m., Srimathi Sethu Mahadevan (Vocal); Sri R. N. Subramania Iyer (Violin); Sri L. S. Viswanatha Iyer (Mridangam). 9-15 p.m. Gana Ratnam Srimathi Alamelu Mangal (Vocal); Srimathi Chellam Venkateswaram (Violin); and Sri K. V. Subramanian (Mridangam).

Purdy's Trial Resumed

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

At the resumed hearing of the Arthur Road Jail breaking case before Mr. F. D. Kanga, 3rd Additional Court, in which Dr. Purdy, Mallikarjan Rao, Robert Goodal and Reubin Sefarin, were charged with escape, assault and abetment, there was a sensation in the court when the fourth accused Reubin Sefarin, Turkish foreign national, was brought in with torn clothes.

Mr. Ganatra, defence counsel, for the 4th accused, argued that his client had been badly man-handled by the jail authorities though he had been on hunger strike for the last five days.

He had been in detention for the last four-and-half years, and he requested the Court that the case against him be finished early and he be repatriated to Turkey at an early date.

This morning he was dragged out of his cell into the presence of the Superintendent of the Arthur Road Jail and that fifteen sepoys had hammered him with batons.

The Magistrate refused to admit oral complaint and demanded it in writing, though the defence counsel pointed out. The Criminal Procedure Code permits such a procedure.

The case was adjourned to Monday next at 3 p. m.

Krishnankutty, the well-known 'Kathakali' dancer who appears along with a group of 25 artistes of Sri Krishna Nartakalaya in a dance recital at Sunderabai Hall this evening.

"Forum" Will Not Use Any Titles

"Forum", the Bombay weekly in the course of an article on Independence Day writes that henceforth it will not mention the title or honours where the name of an Indian is concerned.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8.30 Variety 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9.10 Programme Parade 9.15 J. L. Ranade 9-45 Bala Saheb Dandekar 10.0 Susheela Tembe 11-0 Orchestra 11.15 G. M. Durrani 11.30 Indirabai Khadilkar 11.45 Rambhau Gulawani (Vocal).

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.0 Music from Film 1-30 News (E) 1.40 Music 2.30 Children's Half-Hour (E) 4.20 Children's Programme (M) 5-0 B. D. Wadikar 5.25 Balasaheb Dandekar 5.35 Govindrao Barhanpurkar 5.55 Locals 6.0 J. L. Ranade 6-40 News (H) 6.45 B. D. Wadikar 7.15 G. M. Durrani 7.30 Indirabai Khadilkar 7.45 Govindrao Barhanpurkar 8-15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 Indirabai Bhadilkar 9.0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9.40 Music 9.45 Anniversaries of the Month 10.0 Music from the Operas of Mozrat and Verdi 10.50 Vasa Prihoda: Violin.

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General Manager.

Film News And Views

Left: Kishore Sahu, producer-star of "Veer Kunal" at the Novelty.

★

Right: Shanti Kumar, director of "Hamara Sansar"—at the Capitol.

NEWS

NEW COMPANY

Under the banner of "Broadway Pictures", a new production unit has been launched with Mr. Chandrashankar Trivedi as the Managing Director. He is touring the North and several Indian States for the purpose of enlisting the financial aid of those interested in film production.

The advisory board of Broadway Pictures has Dalsukh Pancholi as one of its members and also Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, the editor and owner of "Vande Mataram."

★

'PEOPLE'S THEATRE' VENTURE

"Dharti-ke-Lal", the maiden offering of the Indian People's Theatre, is nearing completion. The story, based on three Bengali plays, two by Bhattacharya and one by Krishinchandar, recounts the trials and tribulations of a peasant family of Bengal, before and after the recent ghastly famine in that province.

The cast of "Dharti-ke-Lal" contains such names as Pratap Oza, Zora Saigal, Uma Choudhary and Anwar Mirza. To associate themselves with I. P. T. A., three famous stars of our screen will make their appearance in this picture: David, Sneprabha and K. N. Singh.

Confrere Ahmed Abbas, after wielding a pen for years, has now decided to wield the directorial megaphone for "Dharti-ke-Lal."

★

'MUHRUT' OF "AAP KE LIYE"

Producer L. Acharya performed the 'muhrut' of his forthcoming picture, "Aap ke Liye", which is to be produced under the banner of the "Peoples' Pictures." The event took place on January 17.

VIEWS

Imperial: 3rd Week

ORTHODOXY INDICTED

Jamuna Productions' "Rattan" presents to us the thraldom of womankind, with a view to stigmatising the narrow-minded principles of the older genearation, which wreck young lives.

A girl in her youth is forced to marry a man fit to be her father, though her heart is given to a handsome young man, her childhood sweet-heart. As a result of the unnatural alliance, tragedy ensues and the climax depicts the heroine dying in the arms of her erstwhile lover.

Swarnalata and Kiran Diwan play the lovers in a cast composed of Gulab, Rajkumari Shukla and Badriprasad.

This stirring indictment of an out-of-date social system, was directed by Sadiq and contains the lyrics of Naushad.

★

Minerva: 6th Week

"DHAMKI" TRIUMPHS

Pancholi Pictures' detective thriller, through which runs a vein of romance, has gone down well with audiences, chiefly because of its novel theme that concentrates on the solution of a murder mystery.

Ragni and Alnasir are to be found in the stellar roles. The direction of Ravindra Dave is competent. This picture is certainly vastly different to the average run of stereotyped Indian films.

★

Lamington: 4th Week

RANJIT MUSICAL

Ranjit's "Chand Chakori" is a tender romance between a flute-seller and a village girl, played by Mumtaz Shanti and Surendra.

Bulo C. Rani's music is to be heard in this film which was directed by Kidar Sharma. Mumtaz Shanti also displays her dancing skill in this picture.

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COLOUR WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

SMUTS BILL AIMED AT INDIANS IN UNION

Hitler Tactics To Perpetuate White Man's Dictatorship

(From Our Correspondent.)

DURBAN, Jan. 26.

Prime Minister Smuts forecast on Monday legislation to replace the notorious Pegging Act which lapses in March. The new Law will extend the restrictions to the whole of the province of Natal Colour bar already operates in all spheres of life, especially in education, social services, railways and other transport, public places etc.

Non-Whites do not have the vote in parliamentary or municipal election. The effect of the new Bill will be to herd all Indians into certain "exempted" areas under intolerable living conditions and further prohibit Indians from acquiring landed property outside such areas. The present anti-Indian agitation, officially countenanced and supported, reaching the level of the persecution of the Jews in Hitler Germany and arising from similar Fascist Herenvolk racial attitude.

The New Bill deprives the voteless and voiceless Indian minority of one of the few remaining rights in the land the Prime Minister of which claims to be the leading author of the Preamble to the United Nations Charter. The new Law is aimed at undermining the strength of the community by strangulation of commerce. It also seek to reduce Indians to a position of social servility.

Appeals have been made to all freedom-loving peoples to bring diplomatic pressure against the Union of South Africa to get the matter raised by delegates in the U.N.O. Assembly and by other means reveal the true conditions affecting racial minorities in South Africa. The Natal Indian Congress has already requested urgent intervention by the Government of India.

DESHMUKH LEAVES FOR SOUTH AFRICA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25. (A.P.I.): The Commonwealth Relations Department, Government of India, is examining the situation created by the Bill to be introduced in the South African Parliament freezing transactions involving the acquisition of landed property by Indians. They have had an opportunity to consult Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa, who is on a visit to India and has been in Delhi during the past week. It is gathered that although the exact terms of the Bill were not known when he left South Africa for India a month ago, hints were not wanting of the possibility of action on some such lines as are now disclosed. He is leaving for South Africa to-morrow according to plan originally fixed, and is expected to review the position on the spot and advise the Government of India in the light of his firsthand study.

It is assumed that the Government of India will take adequate steps to convey their views to the Union. In their representation to the Union Government, the Government of India will be fortified by the opinions which will be expressed by all sections of the Central Assembly on the adjournment motion tabled by Seth Govind Das (Congress) to raise a debate on the provisions of the proposed Bill.

CALL FOR RETALIATION.

In an interview to-day Seth Govind Das said: "General Smuts gave the assurance when the Pegging Act was passed in 1943 that it would be only a temporary measure. Technically he may be fulfilling his promise, but the new measure is much worse than the Pegging Act. It applies to the whole of the Union. It does not even permit the acquisition of property by Indians who can obtain the necessary licence and forbid Indians acquiring property from members of any race in South Africa, whereas the Pegging Act applied only to transactions between Indians and Europeans.

"The Government of India can and must take Action against such an uncivilised measure. So far the only action ever taken against South African Europeans has been to impose the same restrictions on their entry into India as are applied to Indians entering South Africa. The Government of India should now apply economic sanctions which, if they do not affect the economic structure of South Africa very much, will have a great moral effect. They should also press for the grant of franchise to Indians, which at present applies only to the few Indians who reside in the Cape. Finally they should recall our High Commissioner and demand a Round Table Conference as suggested by the Natal Indian Congress."

INDIAN LEADERS IN MALAYA

Question To Be Asked In House Of Commons

LONDON, Jan. 24. (Reuter): The Labour Member of Parliament Mr. Lester Hutchinson asked the Under Secretary of State for India on Monday whether he will state how many Indians are now imprisoned or otherwise placed under restraint without trial in Malaya and whether this number includes responsible leaders of the Indian community like Dr. N. K. Menon, Mr. Raghaven of Penang, Mr. S. C. Goho of Singapore. Mr. Keshev Menon, Barrister of Kuala Lumpur and Mr. K. K. Benjamin, another Barrister also of Kuala Lumpur

SEAMEN & DOCKWORKERS CONSTITUENCY

Units Asked To Elect Deficit Number Of Delegates

As the number of candidates for the election of delegates by two electoral units of the Trade Unions of Seamen and Dockworkers constituency,—the Dockyard Labour Union, Bombay, and the Seamen's Union, Bombay—is less than the number of delegates to be elected by the units they have been called upon to elect the deficit number of delegates before February 12

The date for nomination of candidates and scrutiny of nominations is January 29. The date of poll is February 13 and the counting will take place on February 16.

Yank Raises Scare

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. (U.P.A.): Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York Post columnist, who has made many trips to India and had many interviews with Mahatma Gandhi, to-day warned that "trouble can be expected in India late February or early March".

Vanderbilt said that this trouble "would be serious enough for the United Nations Organization to dispatch its first international police force to quell it," adding that he "gathered this information from an old friend here".

He spent the past sixteen months in India as a correspondent and was worried at the manner in which events against the 'White People' was shaping up. Neither his editor nor his publisher is able to visualize what might happen if the teeming masses of India did rise. He did not like to be pessimistic, but felt sure that it would be the beginning of a general movement against all western powers in Asia.

JAP CAPTAIN TO HANG

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 25 (Reuter): The United States Commission to-day sentenced to death by hanging Capt. Kaichi Hirate, Commandant of the Prisoner of War Camp in Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost home island.

He had been found guilty of causing deaths to at least four British and Dutch prisoners of war through mistreatment. Affidavits presented to the court from British prisoners stated that two British soldiers died from gangrenous legs as the result of conditions in the guardhouse at the camp.

Jawahar Condemns Hooliganism

CONGRESS MUST DISSOCIATE FROM THIS INJURIOUS MOVEMENT

ALLAHABAD, Jan 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has condemned the attack on the Communist Party headquarters in Bombay in an interview with the Associated Press of India.

"The recent occurrences in Bombay which indeed are apparently still continuing, are potent and warning to all concerned," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview to the 'Associated Press of India' on the disturbances in Bombay in connection with the Subhas Bose birthday celebrations.

He condemned the attacks made on the Communist Party headquarters in Bombay and said "whoever did it, it is disgraceful and harmful to our cause."

Pandit Nehru said, "The Governmental machinery functions as of old and shooting down crowds is becoming a frequent occurrence. To this has been added the use of tear-gas bombs. It is clear that the temper of the people is such that they are not prepared to submit to or tolerate these methods of cowing them.

A slight incident leads to major consequences. We saw that on a significant scale in Calcutta two months ago and now we are seeing it in Bombay. But for the present I shall not say more about these happenings and shall await further news."

"One matter, however, need not wait for further elucidation, though details are still lacking" observed Pandit Nehru. He said, "Reports have appeared in the press of attacks made on the Communist Party headquarters in Bombay, of destruction of property there, and of severe injury caused to a number of persons.

Who did this I do not know nor at whose instigation. But whoever did it, it is disgraceful and harmful to our cause. This is not the way any decent public life can be built up. There have been several smaller incidents of this kind in Bombay and Calcutta and I have previously referred to them and condemned all acts of hooliganism.

This kind of thing has got to be ended. It is not enough to say that members of the Communist Party in India have made themselves unpopular with their anti-national policies and activities.

I know that and I am convinced that they have injured our national cause as well as themselves. But are people to misbehave for this reason and injure our cause still further? The Congress must dissociate itself from this completely and Congressmen must see to it that their fair name is not stained. This has got to be ended.

Vijayalakshmi's Exposure

BRITAIN MISLEADING AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit left Washington by air to-night.

Mrs. Pandit was the only woman passenger on board the United States Army's Air Transport Command air liner which is travelling via Bermuda, Casablanca and Cairo to Karachi.

Before boarding the plane Mrs Pandit joined other passengers in seeing a 30 minutes' film on the proper use of life-saving equipment in the event of a forced landing in the sea.

Dr. Syed Hossain, Chairman of the National Committee for India's Freedom, Dr. Anup Singh, the Committee's Secretary and the Indian correspondent and author Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani were at the airport to see her off.

Mrs. Pandit had earlier hoped to break her journey in the Middle East but her plans were later changed.

Before she left Washington by air for India and as the last act of her 12 months' mission to the United States. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit gave exclusively to Reuters this Independence Day message for India: "My message to India on our Independence Day is—let us so work and unite that our independence will be an accomplished fact known to and recognised by the world by Jan. 26, 1947. On the eve of my leaving the United States where I have spent nearly 13 months, have travelled thousands of miles from coast to coast and addressed tens of thousands of men and women. I have some vivid and clear impressions. I have found that an overwhelming majority of the American people of all classes and kinds are profoundly in sympathy with the cause of Indian freedom

MISLEADING & DISTORTED PICTURE OF INDIA

Mrs. Pandit says: "If they have not been more vocal or more practically effective in that behalf, it is due to lack of proper political avenues of expression and also because little attempt has been made until recently to present the Indian case in an organised and systematic manner.

The British, on the other hand, for many years have carried on gigantic and sustained propaganda—much of it paid for by the money of Indian tax-payers—presenting a distorted and misleading picture of the Indian situation which has had the inevitable effect of confusing American public.

However, it is my belief that most of the thinking and enlightened Americans have now a pretty sure grasp of the real issues between India and Great Britain and we can count on their moral support when we move, as we must, shortly towards the final decision in the attainment of India's freedom.

Ex-Secretary Of B. P. C. C. Badly Beaten

BOMBAY SATURDAY.

Mr. Ganpathishanker Desai, ex-joint Secretary of the B.P.C.C. and a member of the Bombay Provincial Corporation, was badly beaten with a lathi by an unknown person at Navi Wadi, off Chira Bazar, this morning.

Mr. Desai was on duty on behalf of the Congress "Peace Patrol", when he received a blow on his head with a lathi.

Police pickets in the area had been withdrawn to facilitate work of the "Peace Patrol."

28 ARRESTED FOR VIOLATION OF CURFEW ORDER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Twenty persons were put under arrest by the Princess Street Police last night, for violating the Curfew Order and were placed today before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, who ordered them be released on bail.

B.P.C.C.'S RELIEF MEASURES

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes:

The B.P.C.C. has opened an information and relief bureau at the Congress House for giving information about those who are admitted to the hospitals and also for giving relief in the shape of medicines, etc. Efforts are being made to contact the relatives of the dead and wounded and give them such help as may be required. An appeal was made for donation of blood in response to which a large number of young men offered themselves as blood donors. We are also trying to secure enough quantity of Penicillin for use in very serious cases.

To relieve the congestion in hospitals to a certain extent the B.P.C.C. is arranging to convert the Jinnah Hall into a temporary hospital for admission of not very serious cases if it became necessary.

THREE MONTHS TO QUIT INDIA!

BRITAIN AND FAR EAST

Prof. Catlin Pleads For Forward Policy

LONDON, Jan. 25. (Reuter): The belief that a forward British policy would be to recognise that dynamic national movements are going to grow up in the Far East and that it was not only Britain's moral duty but also to her political interest to identify herself with their cause, was expressed to-night by British Labour intellectual, Prof. George Catlin, addressing an Independence Day dinner of the Committee of Indian Congressmen in London.

Prof. Catlin said that the criticism of British Administration which he had anticipated for some time was now forthcoming from Russian sources in connection with the report of colonialism which in the eyes of Britain's Russian and American friends was identified with bad phases of Imperialism. "Although everybody must appreciate the need to rescue women and civilians in conditions of turmoil", said Prof. Catlin, "and also the need for continuity of civil administration, nevertheless, I through out have felt we are getting ourselves associated with the unrevised policy of both France and the Netherlands which does not seem to be in touch with forward looking movements in the postwar world."

Prof. Catlin said that, although he had every confidence in the intentions of the British Government, the fact remains, objectively speaking, that the effect was to present British policy as conservative maintenance of an ancient regime which would necessarily have to be superseded in the near future.

Prof. Catlin contended that his suggestion with reference to the British linking with the Far East national movements was neither inconsistent with genuine internationalism such as was consecrated in he cause of united Nations Organisation, nor did it involve abnegating responsibility to any military or other authority in preserving peace and security.

INDIA QUESTION.

On the Indian problem, Prof. Catlin said: "We are hoping the Parliamentary delegation now in India will bring back a report which will indicate some sound line for unravelling of the problem. I frankly confess, however, that the Delegation seems to be to have been despatched far later than the optimum time.

"To some extent it seems to bear too much the quality of one more Mission of Goodwill instead of performing the function which was originally contemplated when such a deputation was recommended by the Committee of India Congressmen. This was the establishing of relations of mutual confidence between outstanding Indian leaders on the one hand and British politicians who commanded the immediate attention of the British Parliamentary Front on the other side and whose record on the Indian question was unimpeachable."

Prof. Catlin said that he had in mind such well-known sympathisers with Indian nationalist aspirations as member of parliament Mr. Reginald Sorensen.

INDEPENDENCE THIS YEAR?

NEW YORK, Jan. 25. (U.P.A.): Sirdar J. J Singh, President of the India League of America, hopefully expressed the belief to-day in an interview with the "United Press of America" that India will gain "her independence this year and we will celebrate January 26. as a free and independent nation".

Singh pointed out that if Britain is to survive economically, she needs to increase her exports by seventy-five per cent.

"An independent and friendly India could help Britain in her distressed condition, but not a sullen angry and hostile India" he said, adding that the day has passed when Britain could thrust her goods down "our throats at the point of the bayonet".

"I hope Britain can see the handwriting on the wall and will 'Quit India' before it is too late thus retaining some feeling of goodwill and friendship of the people of India". Singh concluded.

DELAY MEANS DISASTER: BRAILSFORD SPEAKS OUT

No Indian Trusts Britain: Atmosphere Is That Of Day Before Battle

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

BOMBAY, Jan. 27: Something has changed in Bombay since I last saw it fifteen years ago. Its wealth is more visible, its poverty more startling. Round the bay that rivals Naples in beauty, its upper stratum enjoys from new mansions vistas of hills and trees bathed in eternal sunshine.

Working your way inwards, you soon reach the crowded Indian streets. Here are tenements where an average clerk struggles to raise a family in two rooms on a salary of £4, a month.

Beyond this relative opulence come the dungeons and shanties, that house a million workers. Eight on night shift inhabits it by day, share a room at night that measures eleven feet by seven. Another group on night shift inhabit it by day. There, over a hundred women must use a single water tap and queue for two hours before they reach it. They too, are relatively fortunate, for they enjoy the fraction of a home.

The last category is homeless, and it may number 20,000 persons. These sleep on the pavements every night with a bit of sacking round them. At dawn they wash at a public fountain and then go to their work, it may be as servants to fortunate families who have the privilege of paying rent.

DAY BEFORE BATTLE

The reader might suppose that a population, absorbed in this intense struggle for a bare existence, can have no leisure for politics. It is not so. It talks incessantly of politics, and its newspapers have room for little else. The atmosphere is of the day before the battle, and the millions of this sub-continent are forming their ranks for the final struggle for freedom. Do not suppose that they are waiting passively to receive it as a gift from Westminster. When they vote, as they are doing now, they have no confidence that the result will be the automatic fulfilment of the people's will. They expect another period of bitter conflict. Their leaders bid them be ready for revolt. Some even talk of a civil war.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

The first round in the electoral contest answers to this description. The Central Assembly, partly elected, partly nominated, is now chosen. It is of only secondary importance, for its powers are negligible and its propertied electorate includes less than two per cent. of the whole population. None the less, these elections give a rough indication of public feeling

The Indian nation is closing its ranks and there is no room for shades and varieties of opinion. The Congress, with 56 members, has swept the "general" constituencies, in which Hindus are separately registered. The Muslim League, with 30 members, has won all the Muslim seats. The Congress Party in the Hindu constituencies, scored 91 per cent. of the votes cast, while the League polled 86 per cent of the Muslim votes. The other parties which used to compete with these two, have not a single member among them.

TWO BRIGADES

The ranks in the coming struggle are ordered in two disciplined brigades. Henceforward, we have to reckon only with the Congress and the League. If, in the pending provincial elections, Mr. Jinnah President of the All India Muslim League, can repeat this success. I do not see how his claim to Pakistan can be resisted, though its definition in detail will be a thorny problem

Throughout a busy week I have been listening to the views of Indians of every creed and class and trying to answer their questions They ranged from millionaires to working journalists and demobilised soldiers. They treated me with the courtesy and hospitality for which this nation is famous. It was nonetheless one of the most painful experiences I have ever endured.

At the risk of shocking the reader, I have to tell him that Indians have lost every vestige of faith in our sincerity and good intentions. They do not believe in our readiness to hand over power, and nothing that the Labour Government has said or done, has convinced them that its attitude to India differs in any respect from that of its predecessors.

SUSPICION & TRUST

They realise that we are preoccupied with our own domestic affairs, and they argue that in the future, as in the past, the pressure of the vested interests and the expert hand of the bureaucracy will guide our policy. They have given the Parliamentary Delegation a friendly reception, but most of them suspect that it was only a device for gaining time, while Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has described it as a huge joke. Twice at private conferences, I have tried, with such powers of persuasion as I possess to awaken belief in our good faith. The audiences listened with patient attention, but the questions that rained upon me afterwards, none of them frivolous and most of them well-informed, taught me that I had failed completely.

If nothing is done to change this mood, every proposal we make will be received with suspicion and distrust. In this atmosphere, it will be a miracle if we reach a happy solution.

The deeper causes of this mistrust lie in the past. We cannot rewrite the history of India, nor can we alter the fact that every leader of this nation, from Mahatma Gandhi down to the humblest village patriot, has spent years in our prisons and felt the blows of our policemen on his back. We cannot obliterate the memory of the harsh repression that followed the revolt of 1942. What we could have done, we failed to do when Labour came into power. We ought to have declared a general amnesty for all political offenders. It is true that the chief leaders of the Congress have been released with many hundreds of their followers. But the Socialist wing of the Congress is still under a ban. Its leader Mr. Jaiprakash Narain is still in prison, while others are hiding, dodging the police. In Bombay province alone, there are still 200 politicals who lie untried in gaol.

PLEA FOR AMNESTY

In addition to thesefi there are in India as a whole, hundreds of others who are reckoned as ordinary criminals, because during the revolt of 1942, they committed some act of sabotage from a political motive, and they are serving terms that may run to eighteen years. These were not offences which any Government could ignore at the time. But the revolt was crushed, and today the chief need of India is conciliation and mutual trust.

The people have not forgotten these men whom it honours as martyrs. The happiness, even of those who have been released, is clouded left good comrades still confined by the daily recollection that they within prison walls.

It is late in the day to plead for it, and yet I would still urge that the easiest and surest way to change the mood of this people is to empty our prisons at once of ll political offenders and end the trials of the Indian National Army. An amnesty is useless unless it is complete.

ONE OTHER LESSON

One other lesson I learned while I faced the questions of those two Indian audiences, as sceptical as they were polite. Nothing we have yet done has shaken their belief that we mean to prolong our rule over them by trading on their divisions. It would be easy to do it today at the cost of years of anarchy and revolt. The Hindu and Muslim communities are further apart in these elections than they have been since the British rule began. Pakistan is rather an emotion than a policy, put under the slogan that Islam is in danger, it has swept the overwhelming majority of the Muslim community into Mr. Jinnah's camp.

There are still an able and sincere minority of Muslims, which believes in a single Indian nation embracing both its faiths, but it cannot bridge the gulf that now divides them. What an average Muslim fears is not merely the superior numbers of the Hindus, but their higher level of education and thir ascendancy in industry and finance. He is bent on carving out in the north of this peinsula a realm which his own community can dominate.

ONLY THREE MONTHS

This is the new fact we have to face. The Cripps formula which proposed that a single Constituent Assembly shall draw up a Constitution for India is already out of date. If the provincial elections follow the pattern of the Central Elections, it is reasonably certain that the predominantly Muslim provinces will refuse to sit in it. They will demand as the price of any co-operation in the transition period that the principle of Pakistan must first be conceded That means not one Constituent Assembly, but wo.

If, as is probable, the Congress and the League can reach no agreement unaided, then, it wil fall to the Labour Government to propose a solution and see it through. If it hesitates or delays, it will provoke angrier and more militant revolt than any we have experienced in this century. We have three months and no more in which to avert this disaster.

NAZIS STILL FIGHTING REARGUARD ACTION

PARIS, (I.P.S.): Several diehard Nazis are still fighting rearguard action. Many important S. S. men are hiding in the mountain regions all over Germany and sabotaging the Allied administration, says the Doirn, a communist paper in France.

Agents: Messrs. LAVCHAND V ARAJDAS & Co.,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

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Hundred young girls wishing Marriage and Correspondence. Full details. Introduction Bureau. Aligarh. (398)

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited for the post of Superintendent in the Head Office of an All-India Organisation, at present located at Calcutta, on 200-15-320 P. M. plus benefit of Provident Fund. Candidates should be graduates with not less than five years' experience of administrative and correspondence work including drafting in a Government or semi-Government Office or business house. The selected candidate will be required to move with the office, if the Headquarters is shifted from Calcutta and will be on probation for six months after which services, if unsatisfactory, may be terminated by one month's notice. Age not more than 40 years. Candidates may be required to appear for interview at Calcutta at their own expense. Apply before 15-2-1946 with records of service, testimonials etc. to Box No. 6428, "Bombay Chronicle"

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Loan Agents to Gazetted Officers Apply to: Mahavir Chopra. 218 Sholapur Bazar Poona. (370)

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IN HINDUSTANI & BENGALI

ADAPTED FROM THE WRECK A STORY OF THE TEMPEST OF LIFE

BY

Gurudeo TAGORE

Direction

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"CHICAGO" GANG ROBS LONDON JEWELLERY STORE

LONDON, Jan. 25 (U.P.A.): For the second time within 24 hours a well-planned, large scale jewel robbery, accompanied by violence, occurred in London, when the manageress of a jeweller's shop was waylaid and kidnapped whilst gangsters used her keys to rifle the shop.

This crime forms yet another incident in the 'Chicago Gang" type crime wave now sweeping London.

At 5-30 p. m. Mrs. Coleman, manageress of West End Jewellery store closed the shop and left for home. Just 45 minutes later she was waylaid in the street near her home, bundled into a car and bound and gagged. Whilst some of the gangsters took her keys and went off to commit the robbery, others drove Mrs. Coleman to Hampstead Heath, a wellknown open space in North-West London, which few people frequent on winter evenings.

At 7-15 p. m. Mrs. Coleman was dumped on a lonely, unlit part of the Heath but ten minutes later two A. T. S. girls returning to their hostel nearby discovered the bound and gagged figure of Mrs. Coleman. They took her to the hostel and telephoned to the police.

But when the police arrived at the West End shop the thieves had gone and more than 18,000 worth of jewellery was missing.

It is reported that 50,000 worth of precious stones and valuable antiques have been stolen during the past six weeks None of it has so far been recovered

Following the two latest robberies of London jewellery shops dozens of Scotland Yard detectives and uniformed policemen carried out a sensational "raid" on London's Piccadilly circus area believed to be the center of the jewellery Black Market. A large number of people were driven to a police station for questioning.

KARACHI MYSTERY

'Wren' Found Dead In Hotel Bedroom

KARACHI, Jan. 25 (A.P.I.):—Mystery surrounds the death of Miss Margaret R. Cole, 23 year old British Woman Naval officer, in a hotel in Karachi. Her corpse in a highly decomposed state was discovered yesterday in a room in the hotel which was found locked from outside for six days unsuspected.

The intolerable foul smell emamation of the owner of the hotel and the Police broke open the lock and chit with an inscription "going to Manora" was found attached in the lock.

The military police took charge of the case and a letter found in her room was taken possession of by them.

Tall and well built, Miss Cole was second naval officer in the A. M. S. and was scheduled to leave for the United Kingdom yesterday to join her parents.

The fact that the inscription was in her handwriting and that the door was locked from outside heightens the mystery. There was no visible mark of violence on her body.

Marked Reduction In Crowd At Reserve Bank

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The queue at the Reserve Bank to-day considerably reduced and hardly a few persons went in with their forms. This is perhaps due to the Government of India's notification to extend time limit to April 26th next. Still, however, it is stated that nearly Rs. 30 crores have been cashed in Bombay during the last fortnight. How many persons have taken cash for their big notes by giving false addresses and forging J. P.'s signatures, will be a matter, for the police investigation later on when the Income-Tax Office is not able to trace the persons who have cashed their big notes already—under false pretences. However from today the panic has been eased as is evident from the thin crowd at the Reserve Bank.

City Markets Observe Independence Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Today being "Independence Day" all leading city markets cotton, Bullion, shares, securities and produce remained entirely closed.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

March	25.07—04
March highest	25.08—03
March lowest	25.02—09
May	25.04—07
July	24.99—03
October	24.53—09
December	24.45—12
January	24.42—12
March	24.37—12
Middling Spot	25.79—04

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

March	25.10—10
May	25.10—09
July	25.00—09
October	24.51—10
December	24.49—07
Middling Spot	24.85—10

NEW YORK COTTON
(Noon Call)
NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

March	25.04
May	25.04
July	24.96

LONDON BULLION
London, Jan. 25

Spot	44d
Forward	44d

LONDON GOLD

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-12-3

LONDON WHEAT

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new crop)	unoffered
Australian Wheat (bulk) quoted Jan/Feb	61
Australian Wheat (bags)	unoffered

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£75 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£92 9/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£108 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£104 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 3/4
Victory bonds 4 per cent ex div	£113 7/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£10 11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£90
National Bank of India	£41

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, Jan. 25

United States price of foreign silver	71.1 cents.
New York buying price	70 3/4 cents.

Ranji Trophy

Bombay Firmly Placed Against Sind

Rangnekar's Unbeaten Century: Yet Another Big Score By Vijay Merchant

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Vijay Merchant got yet another century in the Ranji trophy and now wants only 24 more to get his 200. But this time it was not the classic Merchant, the Merchant who defies any attack on any wicket. This was not a typical Merchant knock when the ball touches the ground almost immediately after leaving the bat. He was probably concerned with putting up a total large enough to prevent Bombay having to bat again. For should such a contingency occur, Bombay would have to play on a worn out wicket against an attack that cannot be trifled with

Apart from receiving two lives—one at 8 when he was dropped by Inayat Khan of Fazal Lakda, and the other at 58 when Irani dropped him off Narottam—Vijay did not seem to be quite as confident as he usually is. Described by Wisden some years ago as one of the greatest exponents of the book stroke in the world, Vijay did not make a single stroke to the Sind bowlers who resorted to pitching the ball very short. Then again not everything that left his bat remained glued to the turf for the remainder of it journey. Sometimes the ball travelled waist high for quite a few yards, but always harmlessly.

To those who have seen Vijay turn the turf with his powerful strokes, his innings on Saturday could by no means be turned either characteristic or happy. He was far too cautious to have a dip at the bowling which makes him so great a batsman. This might probably have been due to the wicket which was not dead by any means. His defence, however, was, as usual impenetrable.

The other batsman to dominate the stage was Rangnekar. He scored his second century for Bombay—the other being his 202 against Maharashtra in that historic match. With his welcome return to form on the eve of the English tour, Rangenekar seems to assert with justifiable strength his position in the Indian side.

RANGNEKAR'S UNBEATEN 111

But like his skipper's innings, even Rangnekar's was not a very happy performance. Register a hundred as he did, it was by no means in the best Rangnekar tradition that we knew so well some years back. It was, however, a relief to see him treat those bumpers as they deserved to be treated. Unlike his partner who left them severely alone, Rangnekar, made them appear not only innocuous but a boon to the brave batsman. He punished with a will and wild abandon that was the saving grace of a dull and monotonous day.

Details Of Play

Merchant and Ibrahim resumed their innings this morning in confident fashion and runs came slowly but surely. But a little after the first hundred had appeared on the board Ibrahim was sent back. He ducked to a bumper from Narottam lost his balance and was brilliantly stumped by Irani, when he was only 4 short of his 50.

Modi came next and started in fine style, but in an attempt to hook a bumper from Ramchand, edged and was very brilliantly held by Irani.

Uday joined his brother and they remained unseparated at lunch time with 7 and 59.

The Merchant brothers carried on the good work after lunch but shortly after they had registered the 100 runs of their partnership, Uday edged Narottam into the hands of Irani Vijay had got his century just before this.

Rangnekar joined his captain and punished everything that was short of length. He was the faster of the two and reached his 50 before teatimes with nine hits to the boundary as his principle strokes.

He went on to complete a chanceless century just before the draw of stumps. He has hit 16 fours so far and Merchant has hit 13.

Scores:—

SIND (First Innings)	234
BOMBAY (First Innings)	
Ibrahim st. Irani, b Narrottam	46
Hindlekar b Narottam	13
Vijay Merchant batting ..	176
Modi c Irani, b Ramchand ..	18
U. Merchant c Irani, b Narottam	40
Rangnekar batting	111
Extras	26
Total (for 4 wickets)	430

Fall of Wickets.—1/31, 2/104, 3/132 and 4/235.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Parsram	14	1	62	0
Ramchand	9	1	39	1
Quamaruddin	13	0	51	0
Narottam	28	4	90	3
Inayat Khan	21	5	40	0
Fazal Lakda	21	2	62	0
Rupchand	8	0	31	0
Deepchand	2	0	12	0
Kisenchand	3	0	17	0

MALAYA DEBACLE AFTERMATH

CHURCHILL'S SECRET SPEECH DIVULGED

He Envisaged The Overrunning Of Large Part Of India By Japan

NEW YORK, January 25. (Reuter): The text of a historic speech made by Mr. Winston Churchill at a secret session of the House of Commons on April 23, 1942, which has been kept secret almost four years is published by the magazine "Life".

Referring to the fall of Singapore, Mr. Churchill said, according to "Life" that he did not wonder that requests were made for an inquiry by a Royal Commission but that he was convinced that this would have hampered the prosecution of the war.

"Australian accounts reflect on Indian troops. Other credible witnesses disparage Australian troops. Lack of effective counter-attack by the Eighteenth Division which arrived in such high spirits is criticised. There is an endless field for recriminations."

Mr Churchill is also reported to have said: "Although the ideal was to have America in while Japan remained out, I did not think the injuries Japan would certainly inflict upon us in our ill-guarded and even denuded Eastern Theatre would be too heavy a price to pay for having the immense resources and power of the United States bound indesolubly to our side and to our cause." He added that "the violence, fury, skill and might of Japan has far exceeded anything that we had been led to expect."

Mr. Churchill revealed "on the early morning of December 19 (1941) that half a dozen Italians in unusual diving suits were captured foundering about in the harbour of Alexandria. Four hours' later, explosions occurred in the bottoms of the battleships 'Valiant' and 'Queen Elizabeth,' produced by limpet bombs fixed with extraordinary courage and ingenuity, the effect whereof was to blow large holes in the bottoms of both the ships and to flood several compartments thus putting them both out of action."

Mr. Churchill further told the House of Commons that he had that morning received a message from President Roosevelt expressing "delight" at a joint military plan just reached between Britain and the United States—a plan defined by Mr. Churchill as "liberation of the continent by equal numbers of British and American troops."

Referring to Australian fears of invasion Mr Churchill said: "Alternatively, the Japanese may invade India. There is not any doubt of their ability if they choose to concentrate their efforts to overrun a large part India and take Calcuta, Madras and certainly to make very cruel air-raids upon the defenceless Indian cities."

SIR C. P. INTERVIEWS MYSORE MAHARAJA

MYSORE Jan. 26 (API): Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer had an interview with H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore this afternoon. He is leaving for Ootacamund to-morrow.

Bombay Races:

CHAKORI WINS INDIAN OAKS

Treble For Maharaja Of Gwalior

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The attendance today at Mahaluxmi, the Indian Oaks day was thick and the programme terminated in ideal conditions. Favourites played better roles but this did not put the Book-makers on the wrong side as betting was open in many events.

Mr. Chandulal Shah's Chakori annexed the classic, the Indian Oaks and recorded the excellent timing of 2 mins. 46 2/5 seconds when covering the 1 1/2 miles. The greatly fancied Pillar to Post made a desperate but too late a bid when falling back by half a length. Malakeh and Prem Devi were third and fourth respectively. Evans rode a skillful race on Chandulal Shah's filly. He kept her in a forward position through the journey and soon after entering the straight, he took her to the front. Chakori moved smoothly over the final stretch and looked like scoring convincingly but Pillar to Post who flashed past over the last half furlong wore down the margin to half length. Eastern Jest was very unruly at the gate. She delayed the start considerably. Twice she dislodged Davison but on each occasion, he quickly remounted. Ultimately, when the barrier was raised, she was left standing and returned to the enclosure when the race was being run.

Another feature of the day was a splendid treble for the Maharaja of Gwalior. Jaiwant with the crushing impost, beat the heavily supported Flying Home in the Jasdan cup and Ginger Boy and Lucrative scored in their respective events and completed the Gwalior treble.

The 5 to 1 on favourite, Wavell in the Arab Champion cup was returned the shorthead winner. The Gwalior-owned Boonian and Micky Mouse placed second and third respectively. The Arab champion race gave Wavell's solid supporters the hard breathing moments when the Gwalior-owned Boonian strode ahead of him opposite the grand stands but the famous Arab, in my opinion, was quite in hand of his rider, Marrs when recording the narrowest margined verdict. Marrs rode a great race though it was slow run. Wavell had to go to the front as his rivals failed to set the pace.

Philosan scored at 14 to 1 in the last event of the day. Kashmir's Prime Minister had a big following but the colt after a front display, fell back in the home run and was fifth at the end. The Gwalior's bracket, Passion Flower and Kamal Prabha were the installed favourites on the tote. Manjri Brocade, another neglected candidate was a close second and Kamal Prabha was third

The following are the results:—

THE SIMLA PLATE. Division IV—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ali Mahomed Chotani's PAN PATTI 9-0 Fahad 1
Mr Motilal Rajvansh's GOLDEN JUBILEE 8-0 A Ahmed 2
Major A Svamvur's LOOK OUT 8-4 Raut 3
Mr N E D Pandole's GIPSY MADONNA 8-2 Mohd. Khan .. 4
All ran.
Won by: 1 length, Neck and Neck.
Time: 1 minute 17 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs 15, Rs 18 and Rs. 22.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Hope and Chandulal J Shah's HIMALAYA 9-0 Dar 1
Mr J H Sorabjee's GOLDEN SHOT 7-9 Eude 2
Maharaja of Idar's PEAR HELEN 8-10 Brace 3
Mr G Sassoon's PEACE TREATY 8-10 Mullsingh 4
Not run: Dark Destiny
Won by: Short head; 1 1/2 lengths, 1/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs 92. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 60 and Rs. 31.

THE SIMLA PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola's JESTING PILATE 8-10 Burn 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's SUPER CHARGE 8-8 Davison 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's EN AVANT 8-11 A. Hunter 3
Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's MY-STAR 8-10 Jones 4
Not ran: Turf Star, Diwali, Chocolate Baby.
Won by: 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 32 and Rs. 79.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's LUCRATIVE 8-6 Davison 1
Maharaja of Idar's HERITAGE 8-2 Brace 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's MAHBOOB 8-13 A. Ahmed 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's KHAN BAHADUR 9-0 Chavan 4
Not run: Ice Box, Monel.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 41 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20.

THE ARAB CHAMPION CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's WAVELL 9-0 Marrs .. 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's BOONIAN 8-7 Evans 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MICKY MOUSE 9-0 Roberts 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's WELLINGTON 8-7 Chavan 4
Not run: Rin-Tin-Tin, Rabdan, Spanish Suite, Subhi Jazira.
Won by Shd., 4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time 2 minutes 22 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15.

THE INDIAN OAKS (1946)—(about)—1 1/2 miles.

Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's CHAKORI 8-7 Evans 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PILLAR TO POST 8-7 Raffaele 2
Mr. F. D. Wadia's MALAKEH 8-7 Burn 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's PREM DEVI 8-7 Roberts 4
Not run: Silver Seal, Belle Starr, Blue Stocking, Lady Marsh.
Won by: 1/2 length, Hd, 1/2 length
Time: 2 minutes 46 2/5 econds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 15, and Rs. 29.

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's GINGER BOY 8-6 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's FLUTTER 7-11 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's STAR OF GWALIOR 9-7 Chavan 3
Maharani of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 8-6 Davison 4
Not run: Hidden Treasure, Salmon Bar, Odds On.
Won by: Shd, 1 length, Hd.
Time: 1 minute 26 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win. Rs. 22. Places Rs. 35, Rs. 23 and Rs. 29.

THE JASDAN CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's JAIWANT 9-13 Roberts 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's FLYING HOME 9-2 Jones 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's RENTENMARK 8-13 Chavan 3
Maharani of Kashmir's REPARTEE 9-0 P. Khade 4
Not run: Toofan Mail, Ferial, Irish Right, Silverlining.
Won by: 1 length, Hd, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 14 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 12, Rs. 22.

THE SIMLA PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's PHILOSAN 8-11 Evans 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's MANJRI BROCADE 8-12 Marrs 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's KAMAL PRABHA 8-11 Roberts 3
Mr. C. A. Murad's NARGIS 8-11 Jones 4
Not run: Chandramohan II. Merry Mark, Dashing Prince.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 157. Places Rs. 39, Rs. 42 and Rs. 26.

EXCHANGE OF HIGH DENOMINATION NOTES IN STATES

Notification Issued By Govt. Of India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): The Government of India have issued a notification providing for the exchange of high denomination bank notes by banks and treasuries in Indian States, and also for the exchange of such notes by persons other than banks and treasuries in Indian States which have not enacted legislation corresponding to the Demonetisation Ordinance.

High denomination notes owned by any Ruler of an Indian State are to be exchanged in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed by the Crown Representative.

The rules also provide for the exchange of high denomination notes held outside India.

Pataudi Chosen As Captain Again!

Indian Team For England Surprise

MADRAS, Jan. 26. (A.P.I.): The Nawab of Pataudi was chosen to captain the Indian cricket team, which is to tour England this summer at the extraordinary general meeting of the Board of control for Cricket in India, held this afternoon, at the Hotel Connemara, with the president Dr. P. Subbaroyan in the Chair.

The manager, captain and the Selection Committee of the ensuing Indian team's tour of England were elected as follows:—

Manager:—Mr. P. Gupta (Bengal).

Captain:—Nawab of Pataudi.

Selection Committee:—Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Prof. D. B. Deodhar, A. S. DeMello and Col. C K Nayudu.

CITY CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Continued from Page 9)

procession was fed by at least a score of tributaries which joined the main stream at various points. The biggest of these was one which came from Kamgar Maidan along Soparibaug Road, Arthur Road and Lamington Road and merged into the main one near Opera House. This procession was lead by Mr. R S. Nimbalkar. Mr. V. B. Koregaonker and Mr. G. S. Mahasabde.

A notable feature of the procession was that all along the route it surged past, the police made themselves scarce and yet peace was preserved without th help of the police lathi.

The head of the procession reached Chowpatty at ten minutes to six, and it was not till fifty minutes later that its rear reached the meeting place

MAINTAIN PERFECT PEACE

At the meeting, Mr. Nagindas T. master, who presided appealed to the people to maintain perfect peace and discipline He congratulated them on the magnificent spirit of organization and discipline they had displayed and asked them to maintain the same spirit.

Proceeding he said that they had been taking the same pledge since 1930, and since then they had been growing in strength every year. But still their goal had remained unattained. All the same their faith in their goal, in their leaders and the weapon of Non-Violence to which they were pledged remained undimmed.

Mr. Master then read out the pledge in Hindustani, Mr. S. K. Patil in Marathi: Dr. Jivraj Mehta in Gujerati: Mr. Moinuddin Harris in Urdu and Mrs. Violet Alva in English.

AT MATUNGA

A similar gathering was also held at Napoo Gardens. Matunga. where Mr. B. G Kher administered the pledge. At the end of the meeting the people formed themselves into a long procession and paraded the main streets of Matunga holding aloft torches and petromax lamps

Cow With Tricolour

BOMBAY Jan 26 (A.P.A.): Bombay tonight witnessed the biggest procession held since that of September 1 1937, celebrating the introduction of prohibition.

A small boy sitting on a man's shoulder led one group with the tricolour in his hand. Crowds jamming the street-walks also shouted slogans to the marchers A cow with a tricolour pasted on its forehead patiently stood by till the procession had completely filed past the spot it stood.

Under the shadow of an imposing array of tricolour flags and a large portrait of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, president of the B.P.C.C., arose before the hushed crowd and took the independence pledge.

Two Indian sailors in the uniform of the Royal Indian Navy led deafening cries of "Netaji Zindabad" and other slogans.

The meeting terminated with singing of Vande Mataram. The crowds peacefully and still crying slogans dispersed.

RED FLAG HAULED DOWN

A.P.A. adds:

A group of rowdies required a Communist party group to haul down the Red flag in one of Saturday's incident, the Communists announcing they agreed to do this in the interests of helping to maintain the somewhat strained peace which since the curfew hour last night has been unmarred by a shooting. Official police reports confirm that last shots were fired before the curfew.

Hoodlums stoned two small Congress Party processions during the day and one Communist procession, and in a brief flareup stole and destroyed the produce of every street hawker they met in the street.

ALTERATION IN CURFEW ORDER

A Press Note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, says:—

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has altered the western boundary of the area to which Curfew Order has been applied.

The area affected by the order is now bounded by Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, Queen's Road, Charni Road, Girgaum Road, Bhatwadi Road, Sandhurst Road. Falkland Road and Kika Street.

Queen's Road itself is not included in the Curfew area but the other roads mentioned are included within that area.

BAN ON WEAPONS FOR 5 DAYS.

The Commissioner of Police besides altering the Curfew Order as above stated has placed a ban, effective for five days, from 26th January, on carrying o weapons such as swords, spears, guns, knives, sticks, lathis etc in the areas as revised above.

All-India Music Conference At Baroda

BARODA, Jan 26. (U. P. I.): The All India Music Conference will be held here during the first week of February. Her Highness Maharani Shantadevi will inaugurate the Conference which will last for three days.

GOD! GIVE US INDEPENDENCE!

MADRAS, Jan. 26 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi at this evening's prayer meeting said: "To-day is an important day for us. We express our longing for independence. The pledge which you have taken—and if you have not taken you should take it in the meeting, and if not in the meeting you can take it at home—says we want independence and we wish to get it through truth and non-violence, through peaceful and legitimate means. For 25 years we have been taking this pledge. We have not said that we want independence through somebody's favour.

CALL HIM WHAT YOU WILL

"We are able to see the Power of all Powers, call Him Ram, Rahim, Khuda, Allah or God, there are as many names as there are people in this world. Oh, God, give us independence which we wish to secure through truth and non-violence. We don't say we will talk lies, deceive people, and kick and beat people and get us independence. Such a prayer is not an easy thing."

Referring to yesterday's incident at the prayer meeting, Mahatma Gandhi said "we have got to remove our ills and bad qualities in us. Yesterday, a young man asked that a translation in Telugu should be given. He was a good man. Why did he say so? I was glad that you were all silent. There were some people at the gathering speaking Kannada and Malayalam but they were silent. I was glad."

Explaining that the speech will not be translated into Tamil or Telugu, Mahatma Gandhi said "you will get the translation in tomorrow's newspapers. Moreover, this is the silver jubilee celebration of the Hindi Prachar Sabha and I must do some work for it. By my going on speaking in Hindustani, you will begin to understand Hindusthani also."

SING A SONG IN HINDUSTHANI

"I will speak in Hindusthani. If a lady sings, I tell her 'if you can sing a Hindusthani song, sing a song, otherwise do not sing any other song.'"

Mahatma Gandhi went on "There is unity in diversity. While you are different from each other you are all one. There may be different flowers such as roses and other flowers but they are all flowers."

Concluding Mahatma Gandhi said "I want to say one otherz thing. Why am I walking only inside the house? Why am I not coming out to take my walk? • That is because I do not want crowds at that time I know they are all signs of your affection and love for me but, even then, we should be restrained."

REVERTING TO THE INDEPENDENCE PLEDGE, GANDHIJI SAID "TO WISH AND TO DESIRE IS OUR DUTY AND GOD WILL GIVE US WHAT HE LIKES."

NEWSPRINT QUOTA MAY BE AFFECTED

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

A 25 p. c. cut in the newsprint quota from the quarter beginning with April is regarded a certainty. Newsprint position in this country is almost desperate, and the April-June quarter is regarded as critical. The position has deteriorated owing to the agreements the U. S. A. newspapers have made with Canadian newsprint manufacturers, under which the former are entitled to demand cent percent Canadian production. This the U. S. A. newspapers are doing at present. U. S. S. R. on the other side of the Atlantic is taking the entire Norweigian newsprint production. The world, therefore, have to rely on Scandinavian production which, due to coal and labour shortage has been reduced and will restime production on the prewar level by the beginning of 1947.

Meanwhile, about 5,000 tons of newsprint is believed to be on way to India, and some more is promised.

Taking all things into consideration the Government of India may have to resort to a 25 p. c. cut from 1st April. The whole question will be reviewed by the Newsprint Advisory Committee, sometime in March next.

As against this picture, the position of brass is decidedly better. Large quantities of brass and copper are now available from Government war-stocks and scrap-heaps. Larger quantities of metal will be made available to utensil manufacturers within three months.

NEW FRENCH CABINET

LONDON, Jan. 26. (Reuter): Paris Radio at 5 p.m GMT., (10-30 p.m. IST.), began a broadcast on the composition of the new French Cabinet. M. Francisque Gay and M. Maurice Thorez were named by the Radio as the two Vice-Presidents. M. Georges Bidault. MRP., (the Progressive Catholic Party), remains as Foreign Minister.

M. Andre Philip, a Socialist, takes the Finance Ministry.

M. Gay and M. Thorez represent, respectively, the MRP., and the Communist Party.

M. Edmond Michelet (MRP.), retains the post of Army Minister. M. Andre le Troquer, President of the Paris Municipal Council, becomes Minister of Interior.

M. Charles Tillon (Communist) retains his post as Minister of Armaments. M. Henry Teitgen (MRP.), stays at the Ministry of Justice.

IRAN'S NEW PREMIER

TEHERAN, Jan. 26. (A.P.A.):—Qavan-es-Saltaneh, 65-year-old Persian whom supporters claimed is "the only man who can negotiate with Russia", was chosen, by a one-vote margin in Parliament, today, to lead his Government in attempts to resolve the Soviet-Iranian dispute over Azerbaijan.

Three-Times-Premier Saltaneh was strongly challenged in the Parliamentary voting on the grounds that he is pro-Russian and the official count gave him only 52 votes against former premier Pirnia's fifty-one. Ibrahim Hakimi, who resigned the Premiership las week after referring Iran's dispute with Russia to the United Nations organization Security Council, received one vote.

Prince Ferouz, close friend and political adviser of Saltaneh, told that the Premiership "will be presented formally by the shah tonight" and Saltaneh "certainly will accept."

WAS IT 53 AGAINST 51?

Reuter adds: Mr. Sultaneh was elected by only two votes, 53 deputies voting for him and 51 for M. Housein Pirnia, former President of the National Assembly.

Demonetisation Ordinance 'Ultra Vires'?

Yet Another Challenge In Calcutta High Court

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26 (A.P.I.): The Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, has been called upon by a rule issued by the Calcutta High Court to show cause why the Bank should not be ordered to pay Rs. 1,000 in exchange for a bank note of that denomination, without imposing any conditions or restrictions whatsoever.

The rule was issued by Mr. Justice Glough on the 'ex-parte' application of Mr. Kripa Sanker Chowbey.

A similar rule has also been issued on the 'ex-parte' application of Mr. Bholanath Burman, Secretary of the Upper India Association of Calcutta.

The former rule will come up for hearing on Wednesday next, and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Counsel appearing in both applications, said the second application would abide by the result of the first.

DIFFERENT APPROACH

Mr. Chatterjee said that he was taking a point which had not been taken in the Bombay High Court. He was challenging the validity of the High Denomination Bank Notes Ordinance on the ground that it was 'ultra vires, and infringed the provisions of the Government of India Act.

Mr. Chatterjee said that under Sec. 299 of the Government of India Act, no person could be deprived of his property save by the authority of law.

Under the Canadian Act, "property and civil rights" in the Provinces had been inserted in the legislative list but here in India there was no such item in the Government of India Act making property or civil rights an item for legislation, either in the Central or Provincial Legislature or in the concurrent list.

IT CAN'T BE DONE UNLESS...

In the absence of any specific notification being issued under Sec. 104, Mr. Chatterjee submitted, this power of affecting civil rights or ordinary proprietary rights of the holder of these notes, could not be exercised by any Ordinance. For, after notification under Sec. 102 of the Act, the Governor General could only legislate in respect of the three legislative lists only. If they wanted to go beyond the items specified in the three lists, they must take power under Sec. 104, and then only could the Central Legislature enact such a piece of legislation.

Demonetisation In Bhopal

BHOPAL, Jan. 24 (A.P.A.): A Demonetisation Ordinance similar to that already in force in British India, has been promulgated throughout Bhopal State with immediate effect, announces a Gazette Extraordinary issued here today.

Demonetisation British Mode

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuter): Bank of England five-pound Sterling notes bearing a date prior to Sept. 2, 1944 will be called in on February 28 next but the notes will remain legal tender upto and including that date.

From March 1, the notes will cease to be legal tender but will be exchangeable for later dated bank notes of the same denomination or lower denominations at the head office of the Bank of England The Bank cannot, however undertake to exchange the notes through the medium of post.

The call in will not apply to the new type of Bank of England five-pound notes dated Sept. 2, 1944, or subsequently, which were first issued in last October on thicker paper and which are now in general circulation.

Uncle Sam To John Bull's Rescue

SOVIET TOLD TO CEASE TWISTING LION'S TAIL AT RISK OF LOSING U.S. AID FOR RECONSTRUCTION

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Mr. Byrnes has flatly told M. Vishinsky that he should cease the "cat and mouse" game with Britain, which was threatening to wreck the preliminary session of the U. N. O., or abandon hopes of either full American participation in the U. N. O. or direct and indirect American aid to the Soviet Union.

In one of the strongest statements yet made, your correspondent learns that Mr. Byrnes, bitterly told M. Vishynsky "Your tactics are definitely playing into the hands of isolationists. We cannot fight for and support the U.N.O. policy at home, if you continue to bait Britain in this manner. You must realise that your actions are giving ammunition to the opponents of international co-operation."

SOVIET DENIAL

M. Visnynsky strongly denied that he was 'twisting the lion's tail' and asserted that the Persian trouble was British inspired on account of the oil and the strategic importance of Southern Persia to Empire security.

Mr. Byrnes with characteristically southern bluntness smiled and said, "I don't give a damn as to how it all started but it must cease forthwith if you want the United States to take an active part in the U.N.O. We have got enough trouble at home." The confedence resulted in Russian attempt at compromise, whereby the Soviet agreed to immediately drop the fight over Greece and Indonesia, but insisted that the Americans support their candidate for Secretary-Generalship.

NO COMMITMENT

Mr. Byrnes refused to give any commitment to support Russian Simich, but indicated that the United States was willing to accept any candidate satisfactory to both England and Russia and that he wouldn't give any support to the "draft Eisenhower" movement. Although Americans generally favour Canada's Mike Pearson, they realised that it may be necessary to accept a European found satisfactory by both Britain and Russia.

The most satisfactory factor in the eyes of all the delegates here is that M. Vishynsky's arrival permits the Russians to take decisions without referring all matters to Moscow, which was not only irritating but caused considerable delay to the conference machinery.

Mr. Byrnes is definitely returning to America as soon as the discussion on atomic bomb and the appointment of a Secretary-General is finished. Since Americans are insistent that the controversial questions should be held over for the next session it is realised that neither the British nor the Russians will force a showdown with the major American delegate absent.

The blunt Texas's Connally and the theatrical Sol Bloom will be the only remaining support for the administration line, with Michigan's isolationist Vandenberg holding Republican views while the lone Mrs. Roosevelt though given lip service respect by both parties, is not really powerful in either group.

BODIES OF 17 EUROPEANS FOUND NEAR BATAVIA

BATAVIA, Jan. 25 (U.P.A.): Allied sources said today that Dutch naval men have found the decapitated bodies of 17 Europeans, including some women, in the Antjol canal running from Batavia to the Java Sea.

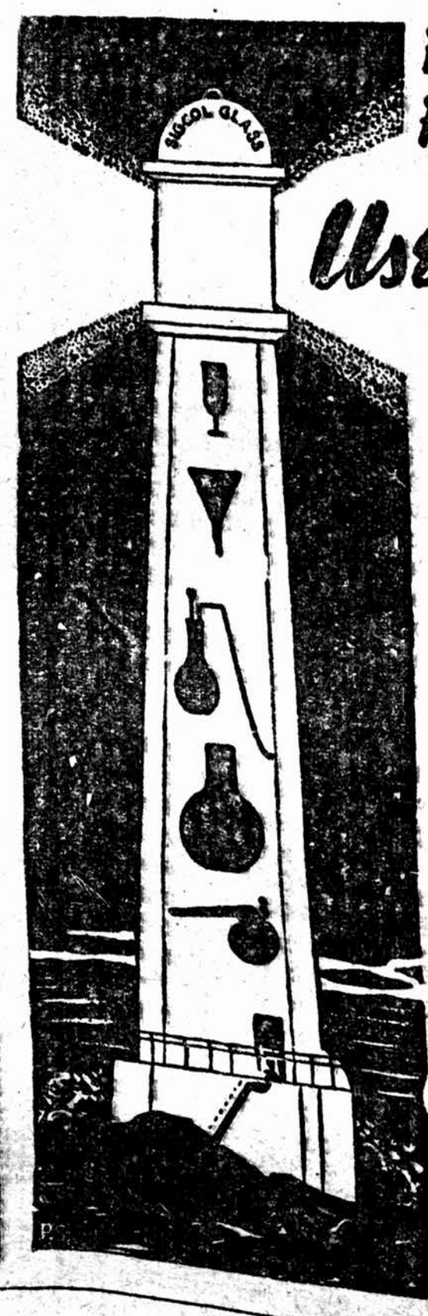
An investigation has been ordered.

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP TO BE TRIED

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25. (A.P.I): The American Consul at New Delhi in a communication to Prof. Kishen Chand, former M.L.A., (U.P.), it is learned, says that every opportunity will be given to Raja Mahendra Pratap, who, it is announced, will shortly be tried as a war criminal to defend himself.

SENAPATI BAPAT RELEASED

AMRAOTI, Jan. 25. (U.P.I.): Senapati P. M. Bapat, President, Maharashtra Provincial Forward Bloc, was released to-day from the Amraoti Central Prison this morning after serving the term of one year's simple imprisonment awarded to him in connection with an alleged objectionable speech delivered by him here.



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Should There Be Regional Universities In Bombay Province?

Replies To "Chronicle" Poll

The number of replies received to the questionnaire is too meagre to represent with any fairness a cross-section of the public's views on this burning problem of our higher education, and hence no effort is made at presenting a quantitative analysis of the answers. But more than the answers the smallness of their number itself is a proof of the layman's apathy towards these number itself is a proof of the problems or his reluctance to face them. The present day political activity and the approaching elections may also account for the people's pre-occupation, with these matters, but nothing can excuse the fact that not a single reply has been received from a student.

Coming now to the consideration of the replies, it seems clear that the majority favours the establishment of regional universities and also that, apart from Government support, other means must be found to put them on a sound financial basis. It also seems that the public feel that a regional university should not be confined to the limits of the region but should be allowed to take students from any part.

There seems, however, to be some difference of opinion on questions concerning the powers to hold examinations and confer degrees—but, from the somewhat inconsistent answers to questions 3 and 4, it seems that the questions have not been clearly understood.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

(Continued from Page 7)

to come here for the Zonal tournament and prove their claim to the title. I trust the Board of Control will not do anything which will ruin the tour in advance. Under no circumstances 1936 must be repeated.

STRONG BID BY WEST ZONE

West Zone will be captained by Vijay Merchant. I do not think anybody can suggest a better skipper. He is the obvious choice. He will have perhaps the combination to lead in the Zonal tournament. But if anybody thinks that Vijay and his mates will have a comfortable journey to the winning post, he is sure to be disillusioned. I have no doubt the other zones will put up equally strong sides. As for the East and South Zones are concerned, it is more than probable that Col. C. K. Nayudu and Prof D. B. Deodhar will take charge of them respectively. I would like however to see younger men officiating in these positions. Surely these veterans are not in the running for the captaincy of the team for England! Who will lead the North Zone—Patiala or Pataudi? We shall wait and see.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP DUEL

Bombay's Hockey League is now drawing to a close. With the elimination of the Lusitanians and the G. I. P. Railway from the picture, the quadrangular contest for the championship has now resolved itself into a duel. The newly constituted Dockyard team has gained a commanding position in the Table without losing a single fight in their eleven engagements. The B.B.C.I. Railway is just a point behind. Will they be able to inflict on the Dockyard their first defeat and wrest the laurels from them? This evening's engagement between them will decide the issue finally. It will certainly be a most creditable feat on the part of the Dockyard if they win the title in their very first attempt.

An Invitation Tournament

The Provincial Championship will commence next week to be followed by an invitation tournament The latter will be open to a dozen teams or so including three or four from Poona Kirkee and Belgaum. This is an excellent idea. It will be a real trial of strength between the leading sides of the province. I have no doubt the B.P.H.A. Committee will see to it that the draws for these two competitions vary so that the same teams do not meet one another at least before the semi-finals This new tournament is sure to produce some fine hockey. And nobody will deny that there is room for such a competition in Bombay to raise the standard of the game and provide class hockey to the public. Here is an invitation to generous sportsmen to donate a couple of suitable trophies for this competition. I hope the response will be prompt

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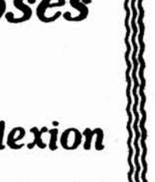

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Let us talk it over—

Aren't we, the educated—a microscopic class—a little too much self-opinionated? For whenever we speak of the people at large, we refer to them as the ignorant, superstitious, illiterate masses who needs must be shaken out of their apathy....

But apathy towards what—their problems of ill-health and poverty? Or the culture, prestige and progress of the nation? Surely we cannot mean the latter after once having dubbed them as ignorant and illiterate, nor can we mean the former for the simple reason that those problems affect their every day life. They feel the pressure of the problems too acutely to remain apathetic towards them. Their overruling difficulty is that they know not the wherewithals of redressing the grievances. Once show them the way and the timid and submissive looking masses will never flinch to act.

* * *

And what an ironical paradox it is to find the conscious, assertive, educated class of our women maintaining irritating silence over hundreds of their grievances! Let us take for instance the housing shortage, or the stones and mudmixed food grains we get or even the black market in coconut oil. In how many processions have we paraded the streets of Bombay in protest? Have we taken even one deputation to the Provincial Food Advisory Committee or the more easily accessible Corporation Hall?

We have of course given vent to our feelings on these matters through a solitary letter from "A Harassed Housewife" to the Editor. Besides haven't we passed long winded resolutions condemning the incompetency of government in handling affairs of public interest? Oh well, these are but goody—goody ways of doing things and the earlier we change our tactics, the better it will be for us all.

And perhaps it will not be wrong to say that it was for devising some effective means that the President of the All India Women's Conference mooted the idea of calling a Conference of women who will face unemployment soon. But how many interested women employees have expressed their own views about the proposed Conference through the Press or direct to the Central Office of the A.I.W.C.?

The issue is of vital interest to hundreds and hundreds of us who are working in rationing offices, business houses, commercial firms and so on. Some of us have already joined the ranks of the "unemployed"; many have been served with the dismissal notice while many more still will get it sooner or later. However, the women who have approached the Central Office of the A.I.WC. do not make even a hundred. Why this indifference to matters which concern us most?

Perhaps many are doubtful how far the Conference will help in solving their problem. But it will hardly serve our cause if we took a pessimistic view of such efforts. Isn't it always paying to discuss things with persons who have similar difficulties? Let us therefore help ourselves and then only will the office bosses think of helping us

* *

The New Year has made a very propitious beginning for us. We have had in our midst many distinguished women visitors from foreign countries and they had all praise for us

However one fine evening much heat was generated in the assemly of women who were entertaining their guest from across the oceans who teased them for "fleet of servants" they have at command in their homes! No, the women did not take this remark sitting back in their chairs. They gave more than a convincing explanation for the "amazing state" of things Nevertheless one cannot blame our visitor for what she said. After all that was what she had seen herself during her stay with her Indian hosts. A better reply would have been a visit to a couple of middle class homes.....

—*Leela*

Army Grows Miracle Salad On Bare Mid-Atlantic Rock

The C-87, veteran of many a trans-atlantic flight, dropped through the clouds to the runway on Ascension Island, more than halfway across the South Atlantic from Brazil to Africa. A bucket-seat-weary group of writers stopped creakingly onto the cinders of the extinct volcano that juts out of an ugly sea. If they looked slightly self-conscious it was no wonder—6,240 miles was a long way to travel to see a bed of lettuce.

Two days later this same group fo writers found full justification for ohe long air trek from Washington et Miami, across the Caribbean, ovtr the poison-green jungles of South America, above the trade-wind-driven clouds of the South Atlantic. The smiles on the faces of GI's munching lettuce at super, the first fresh vegetables some of them had seen in 26 or more months on The Rock, banish-all memories of the grueling sky jaunt.

Hydroponsic was the answer to why the boys of the Air Forces, the Signal Corps, the Engineers, the Coast Artillery, and the Infantry—more than 1,000 of them—crammed their eager mouths with green succulence that night. Ascension Island—a mass of volcanic cinders, rocks, craters and fields of fearsome rocks—was the answer to anyone who thinks that there must be rich, nourishing top soil before vegetables can grow in lush profusion.

There is no soil on Ascension Island—at least not on any part of its 32 square miles of volcanic eruption available to the United States Army. Ever since the Engineers landed there in the early days of the war to lay, in 82 days, the airstrip that helped so greatly in winning the Battle of Africa, canned and dehydrated vegetables have been staples on the GI bill of fare. Now all is different. The boys may still find steaming pots of canned peas and succotash—but from now on, least once each day, they will also find rips tomatoes, sweet green peppers, hot tangy radishes and cool cucumbers, grown right in their own back yard.

For this is a miracle of agricultural science.

Until only a few months ago Ascension Island was a deep military secret.

Owned by Great Britain—it is a dependency of the government of St. Helena, site of a British wireless and cable station—it stands halfway between Africa and South America and is a fueling station—and more—for planes headed for Southern Europe and the Far East. The end of the war will not lessen its value to aviation. Lonelier even than its neighbour St. Helena, where Napoleon was exiled, which is 700 miles away, it deserves its GI nickname of The Rock. There is no drinking water—except that which the British hoard in gigantic catch basins atop fertile Green Mountain—or rather. there was none until the Army engineers nistalled a mammoth distillation, plant. Washed by the South Atlantic, soothed by the never-changing trade winds, Ascension is no fit place for man.

No wonder the Army Air Forces chose the island as the first place to see whether hydroponics—the science of chemical agriculture—was all its exponents claimed it to be. Last summer the quartermasters of the AAF decided to test out there the method of growing vegetables in gravel with water and chemicales. Last week the experimenters called their work a success.

In charge of these experiments was Kendrick W. Blodgett, a 30-year-old veteran of horticulture, former production manager of the J. W. Davis Co. of Terre Haute, Indiana, who answered the Army's call while conducting commercially successful dydroponics researches in Cuba. He admits that when he arrived at Ascension last January he did not think this volcanic island the ideal place for a hydroponic "farm." Nothing in the books about hydroponics said anything about growing plants in the cinders of an extinct volcano. But using these cinders instead of the more conventional gravel, or sand, Blodgett set to work.

A Farm in Boxes: After screening the cinders this little gang of soldier-farmers, working willingly under their civilian guide, poured them into wooden boxes which had been set out neatly end to end and side by side. At present the Ascension gardens consist of four large beds of cucumbers six of lettuce, eleven of tomatoes, one of green peppers, and three of radishes. All told they cover less ground than a suburban truck garden—and yet the lettuce beds alone will turn out 8,000 2-ounce rations of crisp, tender leaves every 80 days.

On Ascension, as elsewhere that hydroponics have been tried—and the science is more than twenty years old. The method is approximately that perfected by Dr. Robert B. Winthrow of Purdue University.

Through these cinder beds, as black as the coal in your celler, are pumped gallons of distilled sea water. Mixed with the water are these chemicals—nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, calcium, and magnesium. From these the seeds draw all the sustenance they need to grow and bush and flower.

Not many weeks ago a plane landed on the runway and brought a hive of bees—to pollinate the blossoming cucumbers. The tomatoes are pollinated artificially.

Gazing proudly at his gardens growing under tobacco-cloth shades set up on sticks to keep out the subequatorial sun, Blodgett estimated that his cucumber plant would yield some 500 pounds a week and that his men could pull 300 pounds of radishes in the same period. Since Ascension in blessed with a mild, sunny, and almost unchanging climate there is no reason why the exiles there should not have some kind of green vegetable on each of the 365 days of the year. Blodgett finds that plants on Ascension grow about 10 per cent faster than they do in the temperate zone.

"How in hell do they expect to grow anything in this hellhole?" one GI asked. He swept his arm in a circle—except atop Green Mountain not a green growing thing besides a lone palm tree and some scrubby cactus could be seen.

But within a few months less than an acre of these volcanic leaving had been leveled off and were bursting with welcome green.

Clergyman: "I understand that you do not think much of the new library, John."

John: "Can't say as I do, sir I tried a book called 'It's never too late to mend,' but not a word about cobbling could I find in it."

"Yes, my dear, I think she recites beautifully. All she wants now is a little electrocution to finish her off like."

THE RUNAWAY

The captain of a steamer took on two hands—one a Kirkcaldy man without a written character, the other a man from Dundee possessed of abundant documentary evidence as to his honesty.

They had not been long at sea when they encountered rough weather, and the Dundee man, when crossing the deck with a bucket in his hand. was swept overboard. The Kirkcaldy man saw what had happened and sought out the captain.

"Dae ye mind yon mon from Dundee," he said. "that ye engaged wi' the fine character?"

"Yes," said the captain.

"What of it?"

"He's awa' wi' yer bucket," was the reply.

She: (Inspecting picture of ship): "And you really mean that you do not know the weight of the anchor. Why, I thought you sailors were always weighing it."

People's War—Or Not?

"COMMUNIST REPLY TO CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE CHARGES", By P. C. Joshi (In Two Parts). People's Publishing House, Bombay. Price Rs. 2/- and 1/-.

This publication was as inevitable as the resolution of the Congress Working Committee which has resulted in the expulsion of the Communist members of the A.I.C.C. In fact it was primarily prepared for being submitted to the Working Committee—though not without an eye on the wider public. The resolution and this reply constitute the respective last words on the controversy between the Congress and the Communist Party which however deplorable was unavoidable.

The charges and the reply—with its counter-charges—run on parallel lines. They spring from fundamental differences of background, outlook, technique and ideal. The difference has been there right from the inception of the Communist Party of India. But it came to a head during the second world war and particularly since August 1942.

Was that war a Peoples' War—the Indian People's War? On the reply to this question depends your own reactions to the Congress-Communist controversy. If you feel that it was a people's war—or rather became so after June 22, 1941 when Hitler invaded Russia—then you have got to accept P. C. Joshi's counter-charges against the Congress leaders and the conclusions that he has drawn in these pages, however bitter a pill it must be to swallow.

But if you believe that it was not a Peoples war—not the Indian People's War anyway—then the Communist Party stands self-condemned. Not all the passionate pleading of P. C. Joshi will detract a whit from the verdict passed by the Congress Working Committee. To quote the W.C. Resolution: It (the Communist reply) is a bulky volume meant primarily for propaganda....Their explanation amounts to a tirade against the Congress. Its tone throughout is one of self-righteous arrogance. It leaves no doubt whatsoever about the validity of the charges framed against them. ....They are still acting in a hostile manner so as to undermine and injure the prestige and position of the Congress organisation."

These are caustic, even cruel words But we need not waste our sympathies on the comrades. They know how to give as hot as they get it. Listen to this: "Unable to take the country forward to its goal and finding other parties growing despite your opposition to them, you are reduced to slandering those from whom you differ....In your mouth, freedom has been reduced to a mantram. From your head come such 'plans of freedom' that are unleashing the forces of civil and class wars."

One has only to remember this is addressed to the Congress leadership—from Mahatma Gandhi downwards—to realize the bitterness of the feelings aroused in the country.

In a controversy like this it is not possible to take a middle-of-the-road attitude. The neutral person gets into the seat of the pants from both the parties. Every conscientious journalist, however, sooner or later resigns himself to such a fate. This reviewer therefore has no hesitation in saying that he almost violently disagrees with the People's War ideology. The last was no more a war of the Indian people than it was of the penguins of the Antarctic. It was just a misfortune of both that they got involved into it. It follows therefore that he thoroughly disagrees with the political and communal policies followed by the Communist Party of India.

But having said this, he is certainly not going to call the communists traitors and to join in the cry of hanging P.C. and his comrades on the nearest tree. Howsoever mistaken the basic ideology might have been, the Communists had the courage of their convictions to put it into action. Their spirit of solidarity, self-sacrifice and singleness of purpose deserves to be most warmly applauded—and imitated.

And that is exactly why every student of history, every thinking patriot and every impartial observer should read those two books. They may not change one's opinions—and it must be said that the very vehemence of its author has defeated the ends in view—but they help us to see both sides of the medal and to take a more objective view of the events of the last six years. Even if we are unable to retrace our steps, we can avoid the pitfalls that still lie ahead. One cannot simply condemn the Communists with bell, book and candle and shout "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" in order to reach our goal. For that, detached thinking and mental discipline are needed and the two volumes under review certainly help one to do so, whatever view one may take of P.C. and the Party.

N. G. JOG.

BOOKS ON CRICKET

"Indian Cricket Uncovered"—By Mr. Berry Sarbadhikary Price Rs. 3/8/-.

"C K Nayudu"—By "Eskari" Price Rs. 4/8/-

"Bombay Pentangular"— By Mr. S. K Roy Price Rs 3.

All the three books have been published by Mr S K. Roy, Editor "Illustrated News" 203/B Cornwallis Street Calcutta

M Roy deserves to be congratulated on the publication of these three books at a very psychological moment They are all neatly printed and attractively got up and as such well worth their place in every sportsman's bookshelf.

In "Indian Cricket Uncovered", Mr. Sarbadhikary has thoroughly exposed the plague spots of the cricket world of India. However one might like to forget the past episodes which brought disgrace to our country and to the game, we cannot—and must not—forget or overlook the lessons which they taught us We can only do so at our peril Mr Sarbadhikary has rightly laid the utmost emphasis on the word Discipline—which is so badly needed in this country. Unless and until our boys learn to observe complete discipline—both on and off the field—all their accomplishments as players are worse than useless. The book is very well written and is interesting from end to end.

The life of C. K. Nayudu is as interesting to his admirers whose number is legion in this country, as his career itself. The book is replete with illuminating anecdotes and records the many attainments of this great cricketer. Aspirants to high honour in the sporting world may well draw their inspiration from the life and career of this strict disciplinarian.

Although we all desire the immediate abolition of communalism from sports—as from every other walk of life—there is no reason why we should bury the past records of the Pentangular in the limbo of oblivion just now On the other hand, they should act as an incentive to the younger generation to outshine them in non-communal and national tournaments in the near future Then they will be forgotten automatically The book in question gives the detailed figures of the Pentangular since its inception and adds the records of the Quadrangular in it.

J. C. M.

BOOKS

(By K. L. Gauba.)

VERDICT ON ENGLAND	7 12
FAMOUS TRIALS FOR LOVE AND MURDER	5 0
HIS HIGHNESS	4 8
SOUR SWEETMEAT *J. J Carlsson*	4 8
IRAN TO-DAY—*A. B. Rajput* ..	3 0
WAIL OF A VIOLIN *K. Appasamy*	3 12
WHITHER, BARBARA? *J. J Carlsson*	4 8
THE VULTURE—*B. Gargi*	4 0
WISDOM OF THE PROPHET *M Amin*	2 0
INDIA'S CASE FOR FREEDOM *C V H Rao*	2 4
SAYINGS OF THE PROPHET *M Amin*	1 4
GOVT OF INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY—*C. V H. Rao*	0 12
SCIENCE AND ART OF INDIAN MUSIC—*R. L. Batra* ..	3 4
BEHIND THE MUD WALLS *Freda Bedi*	5 0
BENGAL LAMENTING *Freda Bedi*	3 0

Sold By All Booksellers. or direct from the public

LION PRESS, LAHORE.

MY RELIGION, edited by Dewan Ram Prakash, pp. 54, Rs. 1/8 (Dewan's Publications, Lahore).

This is a collection of extracts from Gandhiji's writings on Truth and Non-violence. "Truth is my God. Nonviolence is the means of realising Him Its spread is my life mission." Such is Gandhiji's religion. The editing is competently done so as to present to the reader complete essays, in Gandhiji's own inimitable and unrivalled words, on the twin-subjects of Truth and Non-Violence. N.H.P

India Under Shadows Of War

"Blood And Tears" by J. M. Deb, Hind Kitabs, Bombay, Rs. 7-8.

In the history of India, as of most other countries of the world, the last six years have been years of blood, and tears, toil and sweat. Indeed even though this country was not directly ravaged by the holocaust of war, her sufferings have been more, rather than less. "For we were engaged in a war within war, in a battle for our own along with the world's freedom and it is only natural that the former should take precedence of the latter.

However this led to endless contradictions and conflicts in our national life. While the Congress was locked in a bitter struggle with the British Government from the very beginning of the war, various fissures and schisms appeared on the home front. Party acerbities never were so bitter. Akhand Hindusthan and Pakistan, People's War and the War against the People—all had a field day. The Government of India on its part after trying its best to crush the foremost national organization in the country was conducting a world-wide propaganda that the Congress leaders were pro-Japs, Fifth Columnists and what not.

Now that the war is over and the world is painfully struggling towards peace, it is essential to take stock of the situation and to see where exactly India stands in the wake of the Armageddon. Mr. J. M. Deb's book is therefore to be heartily welcomed. As the head of the 'United Press of India' in Bombay he has seen and studied things at first hand and he is refreshingly outspoken in his observations and comments. It is as well that "Blood and Tears" makes no claim to be objective or impartial. Otherwise it would have become merely milk and water. This is not to say that it is a partisan review or that its author has any axe to grind.

Mr. Deb modestly admits in his preface: "The book does not claim to be a complete treatise on the complex problems of Indian life, although an attempt has been made to analyse her political life, her social disequilibrium, her industrial stagnation and the sad tale of the Indian press under an alien Government." Within his limits the author is entirely successful. Beginning his narrative with Hitler's attack on Poland, Mr. Deb traces the reaction of the world war upon Indian politics. Naturally a good deal of his book is devoted to political affairs, and he has a number of shrewd hits at Pakistan and the People's War-wallahs, delivering in passing a left at the "Dull Brigade"—the Liberals. We would have wished that the Bengal famine tragedy and the economic and industrial revolution had received more attention because, after all, their effects will endure for a long time.

The appendices are useful and Gandhiji's "Quit India" speech at the A.I.C.C. Session of August 1942 is printed perhaps for the first time in extenso. "Blood and Tears" apart from its topical value will be an valuable source of information and enlightenment to the future historian.

N.

A MESSAGE OF PEACE

(1) A Short History of the Terapanthi Sect of the Swetamber Jains and Its Tenets (pp. 54). (2) Sermon of H. H. Sri Swami Tulsiramji Maharaj (pp. 20). Published by Shree Jain Swetamber Terapanthi Sabha, 201, Harrison Road, Calcutta). The former is a sketch of the life of Shri Bhikhanji Swami (St. 1793-1860) who after renouncing the world, devoted his life to the eradication of the evils that had crept into Jainism, and of the succeeding Acharyas ending with the present Acharya Shri Tulsiramji Maharaj. The pamphlet also contains a sketch of the tenets of the Sect and the thirteen rules and discipline to be observed by Sadhus and the rules as to initiation.

The Sermon is a Message of Peace to a World full of unrest, delivered in response to a request proceeding from the World Congress of Faiths. The Maharaj Shree points out that whereas formerly wars were waged for the sake of woman, money or land, now they are waged for money or land. The agencies responsible for popularising violence (in preference to non-violence) are stated to be (1) the present system of education (with material gain as its main goal); and (2) misuse of scientific discoveries (instead of utilising them for amelioration of the miseries of the people). The Maharaj adjures the people to strive for true peace through the five Mahavratas (to be followed by Sadhus) and the twelve vrathas to be observed by laymen, and knowledge of Samyaktwa. In the end His Holiness prescribes nine rules of conduct of universal application.

N. H. P.

Music For The Intelligentsia

"Indian Music—An Introduction", by D. P. Mukerji, Kutub Publishers, Price Rs. 5.

The publication of a number of books on Indian Music during the last couple of years is a welcome sign of the cultural renaissance that is afoot in this country. People are interested in music not merely as an art but as a science. They do not merely desire to hear good music but see that good music is created. From being a jealously guarded secret of the Ustads, music is becoming a treasured accomplishment of the people at large. What it may lose in depth, it is gaining in breadth.

Prof. D. P. Mukerji's book though modestly styled "An Introduction" is much more than that. It is in fact a critical study of Indian music done in a brief compass. The author has also touched upon its historical development and sociological significance. As he rightly says: "The problem of Indian music is more than a technical matter. It is a question of Indian culture itself. Indian history needs a little pushing in order that Indian culture, and music, may get a fresh lease from the very springs of life and contribute to the broad stream of world-culture."

Particularly the foreigner interested in Indian music will find this book of great help and Messrs. Kutub deserve to be heartily complimented upon this publication. The inclusion of half a dozen coloured plates visually depicting the inner meaning of the "Ragas" and "Raginis" has enhanced the appeal of this book considerably and one has no hesitation in recommending it to the Indian as well as the foreign reader.

J.

INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES

(By C. A. Saldhana, M. A. Pages 11, Price As. 4)

This booklet contains the substance of a lecture delivered by the author in the Catholic Club, Mangalore, in May 1945. The war was still on when the lecture was delivered. The Anglo-American Agreement and the Bretton Woods Agreement have now completely charged the situation, but the necessity of suitable measures against the present and further inflation pointed out by the author, still exists. The analysis of the situation and of the developments containted in the author's lecture is good and the exposition is informative. His concrete suggestions are worthy of consideration.

Proceedings of the Second Economics Conference (University of the Punjab, Lahore, 1945).

The second Economics Conference of the Punjab economists convened by the Punjab University was held in Lahore in December 1944. The proceedings of that conference are now published. They contain the welcome address by Dr. Sir Abdur Rahman, the Vive-Chancellor, the inaugural address by the Hon. Dr. Sir Manohar Lal; the presidential address by Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas and various papers on "Post-war Economic Plan for India" and "Post-war International Monetary System" and discussions thereon. The conference adopted Dr. L. C. Jain's resolution for the formation of the Punjab Economic Association with a view to entrusting to a sub-committee the task of calling a planning commission for the Punjab. The living interest shown by the conference in the vital economic problems of the day is really commendable and the published proceedings should serve as a guide to other provinces for a united effort on similar lines.

V. G. K.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The following list of famous young men has been sent by Sister Zarina Peerbhoy:—

Bacon was a Member of Parliament at twenty-three.

Longfellow's first poetry was published at thirteen.

Shakespeare left school at fourteen, John Bright at fifteen.

Scott entered the fair realm of literature at twenty-five. At thirty-four he was the most popular poet of the day.

Byron's first poems appeared at nineteen. At twenty-four he reached the highest pinnacle of his literary fame.

Wilberforce entered Parliament at twenty-one.

Pitt the Younger was in Parliament at twenty-one.

Burns' first volume was published at twenty-seven.

Napoleon at twenty-seven commanded the army in Italy.

Tennyson at thirty-three took that high stand among the poets he held till his death.

Brougham, that strange and wonderful phenomenon, entered school at seven, and graduated at the head of his class when twelve. At twenty-five he was noted scientist.

★ ★ ★

"Spotting Hidden Coins" is a game forwarded by Brother Joseph Braganza, who thinks you will enjoy playing it:—

This game can be played either indoors or out in the open air. A dozen or ten coins are placed in different positions such as the corner of a table on the footrug, on the ledge of a door, on the switch of an electric light, at the foot of the photo frame, stuck in a crack of slit in the door, over the lid of an inkpot and so on, all in prominent places where they can be seen without much trouble. If the game is played out of doors the coins may have to be placed on a rock and the branch of a tree or stuck to some small twigs and so on.

When the coins are all laid out, the players are led in groups into that area for a period of two to four minutes according to the area of the place where the coins are hidden. The players have to note where the coins are but on no account should they tell their friends where they are nor should they pick up the coins. The players may then be withdrawn from the place and then given two minutes to write down the places where they have noted the coins. Points may then be awarded and the total number of points taken into consideration for winning.

★ ★ ★

Here is a coin trick, explained by Brother Pheroz Dinshaw. You will be able to please with it so many:—

Tricks with coins are always popular. Pull out a pile of mixed coins from your pocket and lay them anyhow on the table.

Ask someone to select a coin and hold it in his hand, while you keep your head averted or, better still submit to being blindfolded.

Lay your hand on his forehead and pretend to read his or her thoughts, saying that you will be able to pick out the coin he has chosen.

When he has replaced the coin on the table, noting its value and date, all you have to do is to pick up the coin that is warmest to the touch.

Simple, isn't it? Have you understood why?

* * *

Sister Malati Kirtane is sure you will laugh heartily to read her anecdote on "Wasted Words", given herebelow:—

Hamid missed his train the other svening, so he went to have his hair cut. When he entered the barber's shop he was in a quarrelsome frame of mind.

"Cut it without conversation", he growled, as he took his place in the chair. "Don't want any hair restorer, scalp invigorator, dandruff eradicator, face lotion, potion, or anything else. I don't interest myself in boxing racing or football. As regards the weather—"

Here a customer nudged Hamid's elbow.

"You'll have to write it down on his slate, mister," he said. "He's deaf and dumb."

★ ★ ★

Shri B. G. Kher, our President, Shri Shewak Bhojraj, of the B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri A. Vaidyanathan, of Trivandrum, visited Dahanu, where a large gathering of the boys and girls of that Branch and their parents and guardians was held. Brother Pramod Tanna and Sister Kumud Adhiya, the Local Secretaries, read out the report of their work, and the visitors explained the high ideals of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and exhorted the elders to encourage and help their youngsters' activities as much as they could.

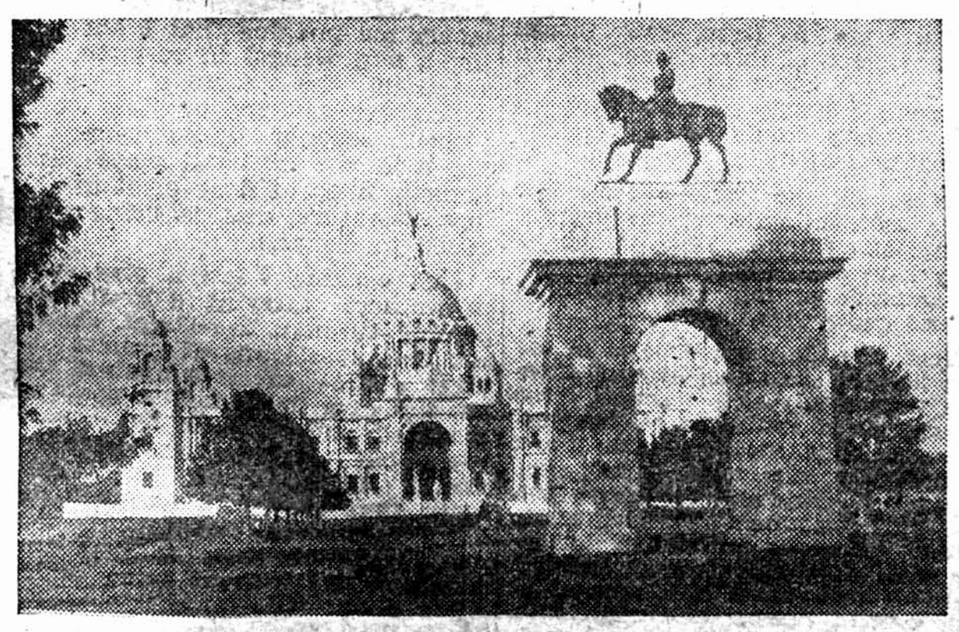
Miss Lila Kulkarni (Lal Baugh), Mr. N. R. Koppikar (Talmaki Wadi) and Mr. K. K. Gupta (Sandhurst Road) attended the Nutan Bal Shikshan Sammelan as delegates of the B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari. Ghatkopar boys and girls visited the Britania Biscuit Factory, had a picnic at the Bandarwada Hills Gardens and an excursion at Mandapeshwar. Talmaki Wadi children had a trip to Arnala Fort and Agashi and an outing to Borivli. Miss Nirmala G. Mankikar donated Rupee One to the Poor Children's Fund on her birthday.

Boys and girls upto sixteen years old can join Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association as Members or Companions. Elders can be enrolled as Associates or Patrons. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a nine pies stamp for postage. Anyone throughout India is welcome to join: You will feel proud to belong to this great Brotherhood!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Sisters Rukmini and Hemlata of New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari dancing Bharata Natyam.



CALCUTTA MUSEUM

FLOOD AND DISTRESS IN BENGAL

(Continued from Page 5)

the people will lose what few possessions they have, and become wholly destitude. It seems to be in the interests of the Company as well as of the tenants that the rent should be waived this year.

Typical Cases

I had the opportunity of talking with several of the men of Bagmari I came upon one young man chopping wood outside a hut, and I began to talk to him. Before long, an old man, whose name, I learnt later was Bhuwa Shingha Podar, came out of the house, and seizing me vehemently by the wrist, dragged me inside the compound of his house. There were three or four huts within the compound, and by their build and the general appearance and cleanliness it was easy to see that this must be one of the richer men of the village. This guest was confirmed when the old man dragged me along to a corner of the compound where a fat Brahmin priest was performing the death ceremonies of three people—three men, who, the old man said, had died due to the flood.

Bhuwa Shingha had about 25 bigas of land before the flood, and he and his numerous family used to live very comfortably. Compared to others, they still did. But now the men had no work to do except a little fishing now and then. I asked him whether he would be ready to leave his house and go somewhere else if the government arranged it. "The government!" he said, and spat vehemently. "I will never go with the government. I will go myself with my family, and work as a labourer, or I will go if Jibon babu (the local relief worker) takes me, but not with the government.' He said that if he was unable to pay the rent collector when he came, he would first slap him hard, and then let him take away his belongings.

No one else in the village seemed to be well-fed enough to be so vehement as this old man. There was Tara Padh Sardar, who had 16 bigas of land. He was making a net so that he could do some fishing. He was ready and anxious to go away from Bagmari, for he realised that there would never be any work or food there, and the relief could not go on forever. But his mother, a very strong charactered woman, declared very strongly that she would never leave the village, and her home. She had spent her whole lifetime there, and nothing would induce her to leave. If she had to die she would die there.

There was another old man, whom we found sitting in the sun. He was very resigned to his fate. He said he had thirteen children, all feeding in the relief kitchen. He said there was no point in going away anywhere, for if it was their fate to die, they would die. He had used only 6 bigas of land, but he also used to hire himself out as a labourer and three of his sons were old enough to work.

"Oh, Yes, Of Course"

We, in India have become inured to tales of famine and flood and distress. There is always distress somewhere or the other. There has been so much lately in Bengal, famine, flood, cyclone, tidal wave. We cease to pay much attention to the few newspaper reports that do appear. They mean little or nothing to us. Many of you, will read the title of this article and turn away with an "Oh, yes, of course. Flood in Bengal", and go on to read something more interesting and less depressing.

We have learnt to think of these calamities in terms of ciphers, not of human beings. The Bengal famine means three to four million dead. We think of the figures and are impressed. What we often fail to realise is that these figures represent human beings, of flesh and blood, who suerffered and died, or suffered and lingered on. They represent families; families where the father died, the daughter was sold to a brothel-keeper, the son grew up weak and diseased, unfit to work or fend for himself, the mother grew fifty years older in a year.

We forget that these ciphers mean men and women forced to leave their homes; homes in which they have spent their lifetime, to go wandering over the country begging—or stealing, seeing their children grow pot bellied and seeing them die. Human suffering is an awesome thing to behold—it is so much more pleasant not to see it, not to think of it. It is so easy to satisfy oneself by giving some money to a relief fund and then forget the matter self complacently.

But we cannot go on forgetting everything. These floods and famines are becoming too frequent to be so easily forgotten. We must learn to look behind the ciphers, to look through the printed word, and see the flesh and blood of the sufferers.

In this case, the Port Canning Land Improvement Co. can do much to alleviate the sufferings of the people. The P.C.L.I. is a joint stock company. Do the shareholders know the condition of the people who give them their dividends?

Guard your skin as film-stars do!

SADHONA BOSE

"I let Lux Toilet Soap look after my skin for me," says famous and beautiful Sadhona. She uses this fragrant beauty-soap regularly. Its *active lather* keeps her skin soft and smooth and unblemished. Most of the lovely Indian film-stars rely on Lux Toilet Soap to guard their skin.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

This is "Chronicler" calling from Calcutta.

Call it what you will—"The Second Largest City in the British Empire" or "That Village on the Hooghly"—the more I see of Calcutta the more I like Bombay!

Not that I dispute the greatness of Bengal's tamed metropolis—though "bigness" perhaps would be a more appropriate word! It is bigger than Bombay in many respects. It has a bigger population, bigger and more parks, bigger and fuller and filthier dustbins, larger brothels offering greater variety of human flesh for sale, bigger crowds in the streets, more cars, jeeps military trucks, taxis and ricksnaws running into each other—and into you!

Yes, Calcutta is bigger than Bombay. It has a far bigger deathroll from traffic accidents, more sick destitutes still dying every hour in hospitals, more American soldiers swaggering about in the streets, bigger piles of 'kachra' left standing in the middle of the road, taller buildings and more capacious gutters, more statues and statuesque figures, faster and more stream-lined trams and more crowded buses. (They look like rural lorries but the Calcuttaites like to call them buses!).

*

Calcutta is not only bigger than Bombay, it is also older. Much older. "Age cannot wither...." was not said of the beauty of Calcutta. Everything here is stamped with a century-old label. Graeco-Roman columns, old colonial architecture Venetian blinds, solid Dak Bungalow furniture, box-like horse-driven buggies—all are reminiscent of the East India Company days! The sluggish slow-moving river is chock full of ancient craft, the same perhaps in which Clive and Hastings arrived in India You expect to find cobwebs in shop-windows and sometimes you 'can' find them. Any moment, you think, this row of taxis is going to dissolve into a procession of palanquin-carriers and a herald in flowing robes will appear proclaiming

"HUKAM JOHN COMPANY BAHADUR KA" . . . .

*

In more than one sense the John Company is still lording it over Calcutta. The Briton is still the top dog in this city, and the Calcutta brand of Pukka Sahib is still living in the nineteenth (if not the eighteenth) century. To hear him or his Memsahib talk (or to read him in print in the correspondence columns of the 'Statesman'). you would think the world had been standing still around him for two centuries.

The reason for the continued supremacy of the white man in Calcutta lies in Clive Street. It is from the dozen or so buildings in this street that the tentacles of the British Big Business reach out towards the financial nerve-centres of the city, the province and the country. It is said that the policies of the Government of India are really formulated here and only announced from New Delhi and Simla. It may or may not be true (though it cannot be an accident that the year's most important statement of policy by the Viceroy is always made at a dinner of the Calcutta European Association) the fact remains that while the Bengalis have yet to come out of the feudal economy stage, the British financier, industrialist, jute exporter and tea-planter are draining away the wealth of eastern India unchecked.

The contrast between the two cities in this respect is significant. Go round Bombay and you will observe that every important business house hotel, restaurant, every mill or factory is owned by an Indian. Go round Calcutta and you almost feel that the city itself is owned by the British vested interests. The influence of Indian Big business is negligible. While both Capital and Labour have made such phenomenal headway in Bombay which is now ready to pass on from the capitalist to socialist economy, you feel that Calcutta is still burdened by its feudal-colonial heritage of the past and has yet to enter the industrial phase.

*

Like the rest of the world, one may say, Calcutta is jointly owned and dominated by the British "and the Americans." Yussir, the boys from Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee and all points west are nere still—and how! The American way of life is here, too—Soda Fountains, chocolate sundaes, hot-dogs, hamburgers, three-decker sandwiches, platinum blondes, road-side necking, petting and....

Ain't these dusky dames hot, Johnny? Swing, baby, swing at the Coconut grove even if your hips are not attuned to jazz, for a dollar is a dollar and will buy you rice and curry for four days when the boys have sailed away and you are left alone with your dreams of an apartment on the fabled skyline of New York. Swing, baby swing, for the curly-haired boy is home-sick and wants to hold you in his arms and imagine that you are Ethel or Joan or Mabel or whatever his gal back home is called. Here is dough, baby, plenty dough, dough means cash, one dollar is equal to four rupees or sixty-four annas or two hundred fifty-six pices. Swing, baby swing, for here is glamour, here is Romance the way you have seen and loved it on the screen. There is a prop moon in the sky, 'he' is Clark Gable and 'you' are Dorothy Lamour, alone in a tropical paradise. You are the "Jungle Princess", you are the beauty of Bagdad, and this is but one of the thousand and one nights—swing, baby swing, or like Scheherzad you will be dead in the morning. Sing, swing, cling, if you can't dance just sway your hips, but for Gawd's sake don't think, have another cocktail, drown yourself in drink, sleep if you like, but don't think, don't feel, don'tthinkdon'tfeeldon'tthinkdon't feeldon't . . . .

*

With the Americans and their Way of Life, Democracy has arrived in Calcutta. I can see it in action here in the hotel where I am staying. It is not a swanky "joint" but the food is good and (I am told) the bar is well-stocked. It is in bounds for ALL Allied troops, but ALL Allied troops—those gallant fellow-fighters for Freedom and Democracy—do not come to this place. Only the American Negro soldiers come here and it is not a coincidental that the white Americans give it a wide berth. I have seen with my own eyes white American soldiers peeping in through the door and, finding the place filled by their coloured fellow-Americans, slinking away to some other place. Indeed, you can roam all over the city and not find a single instance of a white American soldier fraternizing with a Negro. (Talk about OUR caste system, buddy?) There is Democracy for you! There is Freedom, Equality, Fraternity, the Atlantic Charter, the Christian brotherhood, the American Way of Life!!! Let a new Kipling sing out:

Black is Black and White is White
And never the twain shall meet——

—no not even to have drinks or dinner together! Gone With The Wind are the ideals of Abe Lincoln.

*

"When are you people leaving for home?", I asked a young doughboy presumably from some place south of the Dixie line. He replied in a rich and broad Southern accent. "Gawd knows."

The war is over, the Japs are licked, the Mikado is replaced by MacArthur, Burma has been "liberated" and returned to Britain's imperial care. But the doughboys ain't going home yet Why?

There are quite a lot of American boys asking this question over and over again. They are home-sick and tired and are beginning to protest against their continued 'detention' in this country. I was told that in their camps and barracks meetings have beein held and resolutions passed demanding immediate passage home. And yet for some obscure reason they are still here. Why?

It is said they are here to see through the task of disposal of American army material. It is said they are here because shipping is not yet available to transport them. It is said—but nobody believes it! Meanwhile rumour seeps through in the camps and the barracks, in the canteens and the Cocoanut Grove, that trouble is brewing in India, there might be a clash between the "native" nationalists and the Government, and in such an emergency it is the cousinly duty of good Americans to come to the aid of their British cousins and fight to save their empire for them!

"Is it true, that there is going to be trouble?", my American acquaintance asked me, hoping I would tell him it wasn't, hoping that soon he could go home. And I could only repeat his own words in reply, "Gawd knows."

*

Sick destitutes and home-sick doughboys trying to have a spurious "good time" are not the only features of the Calcutta landscape, though often it does appear to be so. And with all my love for Bombay, there *are* a few good points I must concede to Calcutta.

There are the parks—oh how I wish I could steal some of them and bring them over to Bombay. But for these natural lungs of the city, Calcutta would have been asphyxiated long ago.

There are the Lakes—and though even a dozen of them do not add up to our own lovely sea, they have a fascinating beauty of their own, a tame homely beauty as against the turbulent majesty of the ocean.

There are the trees—ancient, wise trees, mute witnesses of the happenenings of centuries. What triumphs they have seen, what tragedies, what a cavalcade of Life and Death has passed under them!

There are the people—rooted in the soil like the trees and, likewise, holding their heads aloft among the clouds, proud and sensitive, imaginative and impractical, patriotic and provincial, soft and sweet like *rassogoolas*, lazy and easy-going and yet with something hard and brittle within. There is an idealistic flame in those dark limpid eyes, extreme devotion to a cause, even fanaticism. Not men of violence essentially, with no traditions of soldiering, yet formidable revolutionaries and terrorists have risen from among them, combining their native intelligence with their characteristic fatalistic contempt for death. These are not the BEST of God's creatures as some of them naively believe—there *are* no BEST or WORST human beings! But these are people whose intelligence, imagination and idealism have contributed in no small measure to the development of India's national life, and whose record of service and sacrifice is second to none in our struggle for national freedom.

*

This is my third visit to Calcutta in two years.

I came here first in early 1944. Death stalked its pavements and the destitutes' cries of "Faan dao", begging for 'kaanji or rice-water, were like a dirge proclaiming the passing away of a whole people. It was the marching song of the Caravan of Death. Everywhere people lay dying in front of hotels, restaurants, shops. residential buildings,—peasants uprooted from the soil who had trekked hundreds of miles in the hope of getting a morsel of food, and were now quietly dying. And it looked to me that with them Bengal—with all its rich heritage of culture, art, literature—was dying, too.

I came here again in September of last year. The destitutes, at least most of them, had disappeared from the streets. They were either dead or they had returned to their villages, disillusioned about the city but richer by the knowledge that they could not depend upon anyone else—neither the Government nor the 'charitable' city-dwellers—, that they had to help themselves and each other. Among the middle class which, too, had suffered and was still suffering there was an acuter awareness of the issues involved in the epic tragedy through which their people had passed and I saw this new spirit symbolized in the play "NAV ANNA" (The New Harvest) which was then running in Calcutta and which I had specially come to see all the way from Bombay. At last, I felt, there was some hope for Bengal. The land of Tagore was not dead yet.

And now I am here again. I hope it is not a natural temptation for wish-fulfilment that makes me imagine that I am seeing a new Bengal in re-birth. I see it in the faces of people which are sadder but less complacent, sobered by suffering; I see it in the Bengali plays and Bengali films; I hear of it in the new literature that is being produced in Bengali.

Last evening I saw a procession of workers carrying a Red flag, passing through the street, shouting defiant slogans of protest against police excesses against the strikers of a local mill. A posse of mounted police rode by menacingly, but these workers were unafraid. I looked at them and knew that they will not again lie down to die on pavements nor will they allow their brothers and sisters to die without doing something about it.

This morning I was roused from sleep by shouts from the street and, rushing to the window saw a dozen school children carrying a huge tricolour national flag. They were taking out a procession in connection with the Independence Week. And, looking at them, so eager, so full of spirit, I was reminded of that other and bigger students procession that had been stopped in Dharmatoola Street not half a mile away on the I.N.A. Day. They had not budged from their place. Neither police lathis nor bullets nor even the appeals of elderly leaders had made them swerve from the path they had chosen. They had been defiant in the face of death. Some of them had been mown down by police fire but they had not turned back.

BECAUSE THEY HAD THE WILL TO DIE, BENGAL SHALL NEVER DIE!

Cooking Our Meals By Radio

Gas and electric cooking stoves as we know them to-day are likely to become museum pieces. In place of them will be a new radio stove which will cook all the family meals in a few minutes.

Gone will be the washing machine and the iron; instead there will be an endless belt on which dirty clothes are placed at one end to emerge at the other clean, dry, aired and ironed

Radio heating is produced by electrical energy alternating at frequencies normally used for radio transmission. It can heat an object in a few seconds where other methods take several hours.

"We have already tried cooking by radio and it has been successful." said a radio engineer. "The first experiment was with a jam tart. After one second the tart was cooked. But the inside was brown and the outside white. The tart had cooked from the inside outwards, instead of outside inwards. But we have corrected this now."

One gadget on view at a recent London exhibition of radio frequency heating apparatus devised by British scientists was a sandwich oven—a blue enamelled box with a panel like that on a utility receiving set. It will heat a sandwich in a few seconds—and a dial tells you when it is done.

NOT GUILTY

Two American soldiers who had just arrived in England found the telephone boxes somewhat confusing. One of them was trying to make a call.

After manœuvring with buttons. A-B and dialling the operator, he had just pressed one of the buttons when a V bomb exploded nearby. Stumbling out on his knees and covered with dust, he found his pal flat on the pavement, somewhat hurt. He said: "Honest, Joe, all I did was press button A."

* * *

"Would you advise me to marry a beautiful girl or a sensible girl?"

"I'm afraid you'll never be able to marry either, old man."

"Why not?"

"Well, a beautiful girl could do better and a sensible girl would know better."

HUMOROUS SKIT

On Enjoying A Sunday

BY M. S. KINI

If you live in the suburbs and go to work in the city, catching the 9-30 up-train and returning on the 6-30 down, like me, it is possible that you enjoy a Sunday on the lines I have in mind. However let me tell you all about it.

To begin with, there is no more fitting way to usher it in than by a few additional winks to the usual quota. The weekly wear and tear to the nerves has to be made up. Force of habit brings you into wakefulness at an ungodly hour. You ignore force of habit. When you next open your eyes, the sun streams in; and the smell of coffee is in the air which brings us to that leisurely, satisfying item, the Sunday breakfast. You don't gulp it down with one eye on the clock and the other scanning the headlines in the morning paper. You take your own time, munching each mouthful the precise number of times laid down by the health experts.

Then the air outside is just right for a game of shuttlecock? I fancied as much. I too don't like shuttlecock. But there is no reason why we should not enjoy a game. You may try it this way. You don't do anything so foolish and exerting as play it—you live that part of it to others. What you do is stand and watch, and hand out some useful hints on the finer points of the game.

What! You know next to nothing about the rules of the game. You really are hard to please. A litt e imagination, and we are well on the way of being fair critics. For instance, you tell the fat player that if he goes on behaving like a road roller, he will never be this year's champion—action is what is called for, you know; as far as the charming young lady who gracefully skips all over the court, admirable, absolutely perfect! Why the blockheaded committee do not make the award at once is more than you could tell.

The glow of this strenuous exercise suffusing your face, you lower yourself in a comfortable chair, and take up the paper to see what is going on in the world. The affairs of the world prove too much for tired brains. To wipe off their painful impression you close your eyes. In the alternative, you go through the day's engagements column and try to make up your mind whether you should attend the meeting of the United Lodge of Theosophists or the Adult Education Committee. Perhaps by the time you reach a decision, the United Lodge of Theosophists and the Adult Education Committee must have dispersed At any rate you drop the idea, and spend some interesting minutes getting yourself acquainted with the film fare that producers and their publicity managers have conjured for you.

Meantime you are mildly tickled by the bulletin of titbits issued by the better half. One aspect of this city life is that you live, say at No. 30 on the middle floor of a five-storeyed building, and as far as the social activities of the place are concerned, you are a blank, you go out in the morning, and return late in the evening. That being the case, you can hardly be blamed for not knowing that a burglar entered No. 3 downstairs, whose mistress was on a visit to a distant connection staying in another part of the city, living the premises unattended; that a baby was born four doors removed to your right; the goings on in No. 40, whose occupant puts on such superior airs because he lives, one floor above you.

It is left to the missus to enlighten you on the exciting incidents that have shaken the neighbourhood, what time you were pursuing your monotonous calling. If she is the right sort of better half, moreover, she gives you some home truths that is where the married man has an advantage over the bachelor. The latter lacks just such a partner in life to hold his shortcoming to his face occasionally.

It is these, and other hundred and one personal duties, which the weekdays compel us to postpone, that make the day so pleasant. How often do we say on a working day that we should see the dentist, call on a friend, have a hair-cut, or take a dose of castor oil. Unless you are a person with a tremendous will power the wishes remain unfulfilled. It is not merely due to the temporising habit in man, but more because our energy after the busy day is not equal to the tasks. On Sunday we proceed to put them into action.

In your case may be that letter to the father-in-law that you have been drafting several times on pieces of office stationery. It is not an ordinary letter like, for instance, those made-to-order letters beginning with 'Dear Sir' and ending 'Yours Faithfully' which you type for the boss day in and day out. On the contrary it requires all the artistry in letter-writing—and here I might be of help to you. You sit and write telling him that you are doing fine, the missus feels fine, the kids are O. K.—one of them of course had a nasty cold, but now thank God he is up and bouncing like a ping pong ball.

Then on a casual note you add the post-script: 'The weather is fine. Please send hundred rupees by telegraphic money order.' I don't mean to insinuate that you are one of those thriftless persons who ask their fathers-in-law for a loan every now and then on the strength of having married their daughters. But look at the cost of living. You firmly flap down the letter. Then, with commendable forethought, you put it in the inner breast pocket of your coat (hanging at the moment on the wall) with the corner sticking out, so that when you pass a letter-box, you cannot miss posting it.

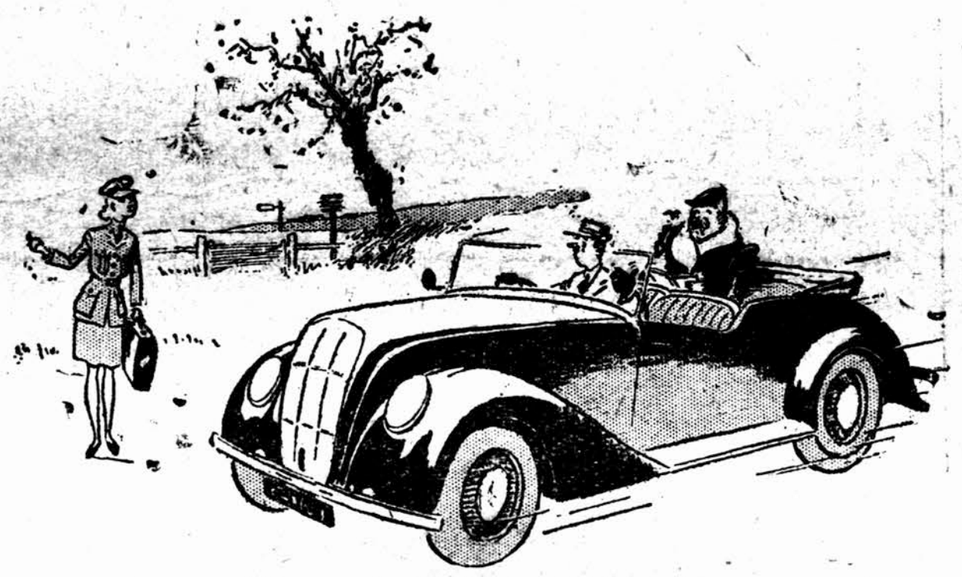
Or perhaps there is an invitation to dine with a colleague, who surprisingly has turned out to be a first rate fellow. Rubbing shoulders with him daily in the office, you are apt, sometimes, to look upon him as a bounder—a bit of a prig, uppish, oily, and so on. In point of fact he may not be these things at all. He appears to be so, because you view him from the wrong angles. Today, with mind and body relaxed, your opinion of the fellow worker undergoes a change. A sound fellow, you are certain of it, not at all a bad sort. You have to look presentable of course. You take out your best suit, the one in which, friends tell you, you look as handsome as a cinema actor.

There can be two opinions regarding the drowsy Sunday afternoon, especially after the heavy dinner. But, if I were you, I would put in some profitable work also. Probably you think that solving crossword puzzles is a matter of minutes: one looked into any pocket-sized dictionary, filled in the gaps, and landed a five figure cheque.

Nothing of the sort. The method lacks one or two essential details. You borrow dictionaries from all round—the more the better. For concentration, you ask the children to be quite quiet, because 'father is going to win a big prize, and will buy them loads of toys and sweets.' Then you recline restfully and conjure up a vision of the five figure cheque, and all the things you intend to do with it.

You would send in your resignation of course, if only to show the boss that he no longer held the whip hand over you. Pay off, discharge, settle, appease the one or two Shylocks who clamour for the pound of flesh every pay-day. Then buy outright a roomy, breezy bungalow on the outskirts of the city. Then go in for a safe, ten to twelve per cent—but nothing less than ten per cent—yielding investment. After that—what else! but draw in the huge dividends and grow fat!

The entrancing vision spreads a smile of intense satisfaction on your face. The children see that smile. And with the penetration common in children, conclude that you have won the big prize, and crowd round you for their share. Those toys, sweets, outings you promised them.



The reason behind the refusal.

pation in the actual workings of city and country Government.

High-School Clubs

An outstanding educational project in citizenship training is conducted by the Hi-Y clubs (boys' high-school clubs sponsored by the National YMCA) through their "Youth and Government" program, now functioning in a number of states.

Its purpose is to give high-school boys an understanding of the way in which state and local governments function, through participation in a model legislature and in local programs; to provide an opportunity for youth to become familiar with its government, its system of taxation, its educational policy, its efforts to reduce crime and delinquency, and to study the condition of industry and labour, the present war effort, its civilian defense and many similar areas of Government.

Hi-Y clubs throughout the state elect "boy-senators" and "boy-assemblymen" to represent them in the model legislatures. A prelegislative session is held, in co-operation with the state university or a private university interesetd in the project. At this session the "boy-legislators" listen to lectures by members of the university faculty and other civic leaders on how the state government works, how bills are drafted and legislation enacted, as well as techniques for determining community need.

American 4-H Clubs

The 4-H Clubs (which stress development of Head, Heart, Hands and Health) have more than 1,700,000 members in rural areas throughout the United States. This specialized educaional enterprise for rural young people, which places emphasis on achievement, was instituted by the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1914.

"Is that the bit you were trying to read?"

U. S. YOUTH BUILDS FOR LEADERSHIP

(Continued from Page 24)

Local clubs usually organized and conducted under the immediate supervision of county extension agents and local volunteer leaders. The young people select their own club officers and various committees to plan social events and the year's program, and there is usually a local club leader who is a resident of the community and who assumes general responsibility for the work.

4-H Club work has a definite relationship to the rural community, particularly through the general agricultural extension program. The only requirement for membership in a 4-H Club is that each boy or girl perform some work which demonstrates a better method of homemaking or agriculture and carry it through for a year. During the entire period each must keep a careful record of costs, labour and results.

Boy And Girl Scouts

More than 1,000,000 members of the Girl Scouts, an organization started in the United States in 1912, have a program which includes activities in ten fields of interest; international friendship, homemaking, community life, health and safety arts and crafts, literature and dramatics, music and dancing, nature, sports and games and the out-of-doors. Any girl, regardless of religious affiliation, is eligible for membership, for the program recognizes the fundamental need for spiritual development and growth.

Many of the large youth organizations have separate units adapted to the needs of different age levels. For instance, the Girl Scouts are organized into Brownie Scouts (ages seven to ten), Girl Scouts (10 to 14) and Senior Girl Scouts (15 to 18). The Boy Scouts are subdivided into Cubs (nine to 11-year-olds), Boy Scouts (12 to 14) and Senior Scouts (15 years and over). Y.M.C.A. clubs are often organized on the basis of school groups—Gray-Y for boys in grade school and H-Y's for those of high school level.

★ ★ ★

Camping plays an important part in the activities of American youth organizations because it combines the pleasures of outdoor life with experiences in group living and learning by doing. Every summer millions of young people in the United States spend part of their time in public or private camps, a majority of which are sponsored by various youth organizations, with programs including many different forms of camp life.

Older boys or girls may establish a base camp and then go off on a walking or canoeing trip which may last for several weeks, during which time they stop at youth hostels or set up their own temporary camp sites. Perhaps the most frequent pattern is that of the permanent camp to which groups come for a definite time—whether for two weeks or the whole summer—and at which most of their activities take place, although overnight hikes are often arranged. Still other campers are merely members of a local club who arrange a hiking or walking trip of several days, starting from their homes and returning to them.

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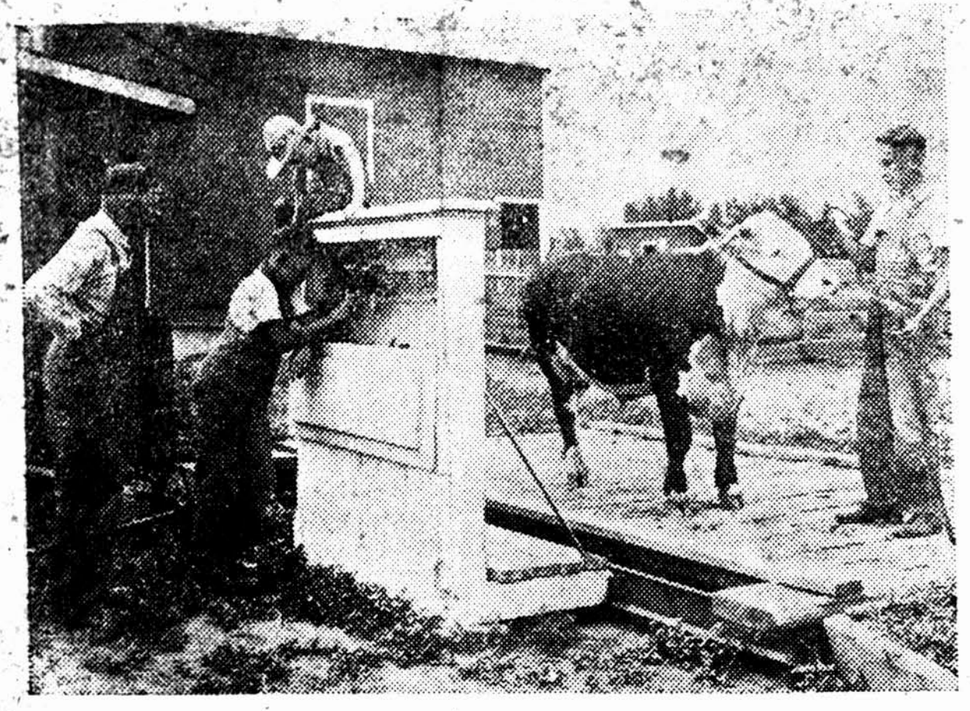

One of the chief aims of youth organizations is to be of some service to the community in which they operate, as well as the whole nation. More than a million members of the 4—H Clubs in the United States pledged themselves to grow enough food in their individual projects to "Feed a Fighter in 1944." ..During the year they cared for some 600,000 head of livestock.

Registered No. B. 4668

Two Air Scouts—members of the Boy Scouts of America—get instruction from an adult leader at an Air Scout Camp.

U. S. Youth Builds For Leadership

When the French commentator de Tocqueville visited the United States more than a century ago, he wrote: "The Americans of all ages, all conditions, and all dispositions constantly form associations". This is as true as it was then, and applies, as de Tocqueville pointed out, to youth as well as to their elders.

There are in the United States hundreds of voluntary, unrestricted associations of boys and girls between the ages of 8 and 18—groups which range all the way from large national organizations with memberships in the millions to the small club of 10 or 15 neighbourhood boys and girls with no affiliation beyond their own group.

The young people may organize to train for citizenship, promote better farming methods—or perhaps just to collect stamps. Some groups are affiliated with national or international associations such as the Boy Scouts of America or the Young Men's Christian Association; some are sponsored by civic organizations, by churches, schools, or groups interested in particular causes such as self-Government or Labour.

Most of these groups have certain characteristics in common: there is little restriction on membership (anyone who wishes to subscribe to the aims of the organization may belong), joining is voluntary, and a boy or girl may choose which group he will join—and how many.

Several typical aims appear in the practices of most youth organizations. One is to promote health and physical fitness, as well as the need for supervised recreation and social gatherings. Another is to train youth for democratic leadership and citizenship. A third common aim is personal and community service, as exemplified in the Boy Scout oath "to help other people at all times", or the Junior Red Cross pledge—".....service for others, health of mind and body to fit us for better service, worldwide friendship..." Another aim may be the improvement of the individual and society by the practical application of ethical principles.

All the programs of American youth organizations are in a broad sense focused on education for citizenship. By electing their own officers, conducting their own meetings, selecting and working on committees, sharing their experiences at regional conferences, club members learn through practice the techniques of democratic procedure— the value of co-operation and free interchange of ideas, respect for the views of others, and the necessity of abiding by the choice of the majority. By promoting individual initiative these organizations encourage youth to accept the responsibilities as well as the rights and privileges of the citizen. The young people learn how to carry the duties of citizenship by actual participation in the service of the local community and by temporary partici-

(Continued on Page 23)

Members of a 4—H Club receive forestry instruction from their sponsors on a nature hike. ..Local clubs usually are organized and conducted under the immediate supervision of county extension agents and local volunteer leaders.

Wing Scouts in the national Girl Scout organization in the United States have done their part in the war effort by doing airplane spotting and building model planes. Here some Wing Scouts are learning more about planes.

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